

The MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

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Historical Notes and Comments

Historical Articles in Missouri Newspapers

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FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, Editor

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CHAMP CLARK (deceased), author and statesman, was one of the best known and beloved Missourians of his generation. His long public service, his ability as an orator, his preeminent position as Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, and his authorship, made him a national figure. His article on "Missourians and the Nation During the Last Century" was specially prepared for *The Missouri Historical Review* and was submitted in January. It is, perhaps, Mr. Clark's last piece of public writing and as such deserves to be cherished by all.

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MISSOURIANS AND THE NATION DURING THE LAST CENTURY

By Champ Clark.

MISSOURIANS IN THE SENATE.

When Gov. Benjamin Gratz Brown, one of the most brilliant of all Missouri statesmen, on an historic occasion said, "Missouri is a grand State and deserves to be grandly governed," he uttered an immortal truth. He might have added, with equal veracity, "She deserved to be grandly represented in the Congress of the United States," and she has been in the main, particularly in the Senate, where paucity of members and length of tenure more surely fix a man in the public eye than service in the House.

First and last, Missouri has commissioned 26 different men to represent her in the less numerous branch of the National Legislature, in the Chamber of the Conscript Fathers, in "the Upper House of Congress," improperly so called, or, as Senator Morgan, of Alabama, would have it, "ambassadors of a sovereign State" to the Federal Government. Beginning with David Barton and Thomas Hart Benton, her pioneer Senators, who at once attracted general attention and challenged universal admiration by reason of their commanding talents, down to this very hour, when, in the person of James A. Reed and Selden P. Spencer she holds high position in that conspicuous arena, Missouri has taken second place to none of her sister States.

These 26 Senators naturally divide themselves into two classes—the Barton line and the Benton line, 18 of the former and only 8 in the latter.

In the Barton line are Barton himself, Alexander Buckner, Lewis F. Linn, David R. Atchison, James S. Green, Waldo P. Johnson, Robert Wilson, Benjamin Gratz Brown, Charles D. Drake, Daniel T. Jewett, Francis P. Blair, Lewis V. Bogy,

David H. Armstrong, James Shields, George G. Vest, William Joel Stone, Xenophen P. Wilfley and Selden P. Spencer.

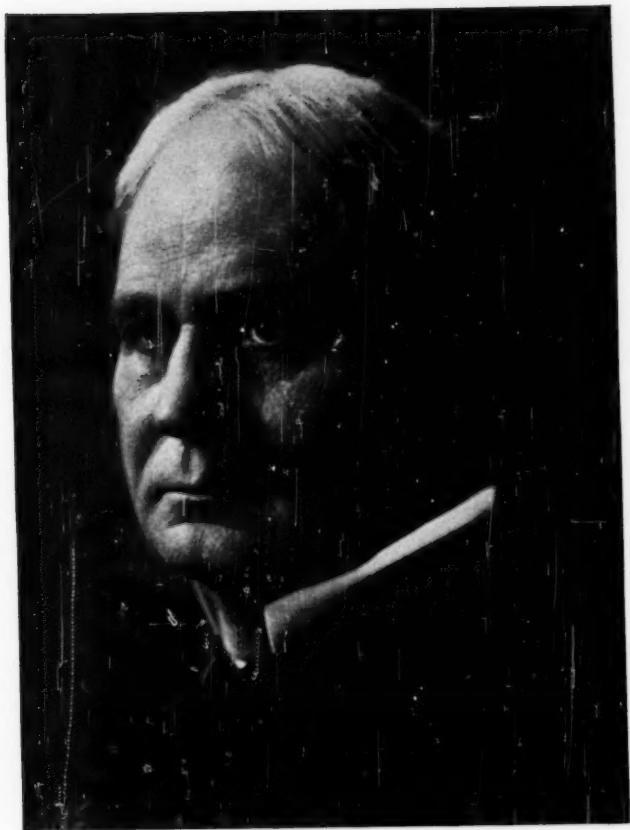
In the Benton line are Benton himself, Henry S. Geyer, Trusten Polk, John B. Henderson, Carl Schurz, Francis Marion Cockrell, William Warner and James A. Reed.

Lucky the man who gets into Barton's seat; luckier, far luckier, the man who secures that of Thomas H. Benton, as the precedents indicate a longer public life for him.

An examination of the dates at which Missourians entered and left the Senate will disclose two curious facts in Missouri history. She is the first state that ever elected two men for five full consecutive terms to the Senate of the United States—"six Roman lustrums," as Benton was wont to boast in his pompous way. These were Benton and Cockrell. The only other state to do that is Maine, Missouri's political twin. Missouri was the first State that had only one Senator for any considerable length of time through failure to elect another. By reason of the unrelenting warfare between the Bentonites and the anti-Bentonites the legislature chosen in 1854 never could and never did elect a Senator, as it was in duty bound to do, so that for two entire years Henry S. Geyer was Missouri's only Senator.

What is more, the governor did not appoint or attempt to appoint anyone to fill the vacancy, nobody then dreaming that the governor had such power. But in these later days several States have followed Missouri's example in failing to elect Senators, and, strange to say, divers governors have insisted on the right to fill vacancies by appointment under similar circumstances, until finally the Senate, after lengthly and ponderous debate, solemnly vindicated the wisdom and knowledge of constitution law possessed by the governor of Missouri in 1855 and 1856, Sterling Price, by declaring that a governor has no right to make such ad interim appointment under such circumstances.

Of Missouri's 26 Senators there were 18 Democrats, 1 Whig and 7 Republicans. Of 198 years of senatorial representation to which she has been entitled, 2 were not used, 6 fell to Whigs, 29 to Republicans and 161 to Democrats.



Your Friend,
Chambers.

The roster of Missouri Senators is an array of names of which the Nation, no less than the State, may well be proud. There are many great men—scarcely a small one—in the list.

Missouri is proud of her immeasurably physical resources, which will one day make her *facile princeps* among her sisters; but there is something else of which she is prouder still, and that is her splendid citizenship, consisting at this day of nearly 4,000,000 industrious, intelligent, patriotic, progressive, law-abiding, God-fearing people.

When questioned as to her riches she could with propriety imitate the example and quote the words of Cornelia, the mother of the heroic Gracchi, and, pointing to her children, say truthfully and pridefully, "These are my jewels."

MISSOURIANS AND THE PRESIDENCY AND THE CABINET.

While Missouri has never had a President, Vice-President or Judge of the Supreme Court, she has been reasonably lucky in the matter of having her sons for Cabinet officers. Governor Norman J. Colman was the first Secretary of Agriculture appointed by President Cleveland in his first term. General John W. Nobel was Secretary of Interior under President Benjamin Harrison. Governor David R. Francis was Secretary of Interior during Cleveland's second administration. Honorable Charles Nagel was Secretary of Interior under Taft's administration. Honorable D. F. Houston has been both Secretary of Agriculture and of the Treasury in Wilson's administration. Honorable J. W. Alexander was appointed Secretary of Commerce during Wilson's second administration.

The first Missourian ever appointed to a Cabinet place was Edward Bates—appointed by President Millard Fillmore—in 1850 as Secretary of War, but Bates declined that appointment. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1860 and was President Lincoln's first Attorney General.

Colman, in addition to being Secretary of Agriculture, was Lieutenant Governor.

Francis was Mayor of St. Louis; Governor of Missouri; Secretary of Interior and Ambassador to Russia.

Nobel never held any high civil office but was a Brigadier General in the Union Army during the Civil War. Nobel was the only Cabinet member from Missouri with a military record.

Out of all these Cabinet Members, only two ever served in Congress—Edward Bates and J. W. Alexander.

At least four Missourians have been voted for in National Conventions for President—Edward Bates, Governor Benjamin Gratz Brown, Richard Parks Bland and Champ Clark. Col. Thomas Hart Benton was for years considered as a Presidential possibility. In fact James Barton in his *Life of Andrew Jackson* says that when Jackson came into the Presidency, the Democrats had a twenty-four-year Presidential programme: Eight for Jackson, eight for Van Buren and eight for Benton. "Man proposes but God disposes," and Gen. William Henry Harrison—"Old Tippecanoe"—impinged on the scene and broke off the aforesaid programme in the middle. Missouri has furnished the Democrats with two Vice-Presidential nominees—B. Gratz Brown and Gen. Frank P. Blair. It may be of interest to note in passing that they were first cousins.

There have never been but two Chairmen of the Committee of Ways and Means from West of the Mississippi, John S. Phelps of Missouri and Roger Q. Mills of Texas.

There have been only two Speakers from the Sunset side of the Great River—Gen. David B. Henderson of Iowa and myself.

It is a fact gratifying to the pride of Missourians that at the present time the General in Chief of the Army, Pershing, and the Admiral Commanding the Navy, Coontz, are both Missourians; also that Lieutenant General Bates, son of Edward Bates, was once the Commanding General of our Army.

Missouri has also had several Ambassadors, Ministers to foreign courts and U. S. Consuls; also several Assistant

Cabinet Members. In the person of Capt. James B. Eads, she gave to the country's service the greatest of all engineers.

While Missouri never furnished a President, she furnished one President's wife, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant.

There is a mythical story that Senator David R. Atchison was President for one day, March 4, 1849. This story rests on two facts: First, that he was President *pro tempore* of the Senate. Second, that the fourth fell on a Sunday that year and General Taylor, President Elect, declined to be sworn in on Sunday, so that there was no President for one day.

"MISSOURI'S GRAND OLD MAN."

I know that many folks sneer at the idea of luck. All such should consider the remarkable case of Gen. Francis Cockrell of Missouri—who, after many years of unbroken success, became a "Lame Duck"—and be disillusioned.

Luck! In 1874 he wanted to be Governor of Missouri, and came very near having his heart's desire gratified in that regard. He lacked only one-sixth of one vote in a state convention of securing the nomination, which was equivalent to an election. Perhaps that is the closest shave on record for a great office.

At any rate Cockrell wanted to be Governor and was balked in his ambition by only a fraction of a vote; but a miss is as good as a mile, so we are informed by some ancient proverb-maker. He ought to have thanked God every night the remnant of his days for that lucky escape. Had he succeeded, he would, in all probability, have had before him two years in the Governor's office, and after that—a country lawyer at Warrensburg the rest of his life. His defeat was a blessing in disguise, and laid the foundations of his fortunes. It is passing strange what small and seemingly trivial things determine the destinies of men and even of nations.

By accident of being the last man to embark on a steamboat after the affair at Belmont, General Grant was started on the road to Appomattox and the White House. By flaying Sir Robert Peel on the night when he announced his free trade

policy in the House of Commons, Benjamin Disraeli took the first step in that marvelous career which dazzled the world and which ended in the Premiership, and earldom, and the Garter. Because his uncontrollable horse ran away and carried him straight into the enemy's retreating lines in some obscure battle in South Asia, enabling him to capture the commanding general, Arthur Wellesley subsequently added Waterloo to the long line of English victories, became the Iron Duke and sleeps among the storied great in St. Paul's. By reason of the fact that his pistol failed to fire—on the occasion when he attempted suicide—young Robert Clive concluded that God intended him for great things and he lived to create the British Empire in India, to become a peer of the realm and to write his name in characters of blood high upon the roll of English-speaking captains.

But to return to General Cockrell. During the campaign for the nomination he repeatedly declared that if Hardin, Colman, or anybody else defeated him, no voice would be lifted louder and no hat would be thrown higher than his would be thrown, for his successful competitor.

At that time they had the villainous custom of having all of the candidates for Governor—the vanquished as well as the victor—address the convention. It ought to have been forbidden under the statute against cruelty to animals. It was finally abolished, as the result of the primary elections.

So when Charles H. Hardin was nominated, and Cockrell was called on for a speech, he good-naturedly referred to his promise and then and there, as the indictments say, threw his big slouch hat to the lofty ceiling of the convention hall and gave a lusty yell which startled the catfish in the Missouri River. That performance made him Senator for thirty years, and no state ever had a better one. He was engulfed in the Roosevelt flood of 1904.

Cockrell never forgot either the name or the face of any person to whom he had been introduced. This faculty is simply invaluable to a public man and was of incalculable benefit to the distinguished Missouri Senator.

Luck! Go to! Suppose General Cockrell had defeated Hardin? The chances are a thousand to one that he never would have had the opportunity to prevent innumerable raids upon the Federal Treasury, thereby saving untold millions to the people. He should have hunted up the delegate who cast that fractional vote against him and dressed him in purple and fine linen as long as he lived. Some people say that Stonewall Jackson was the one Puritan soldier of our Civil War. They speak without knowledge. Stonewall was a Puritan indeed, worthy to have charged with might Oliver at Naseby, Worcester, Marston Moor and Dunbar, shouting, "God with us!" but so was Francis Marion Cockrell. He fought and prayed and prayed and fought, and it remains to this day a mooted question whether he fought more than he prayed or prayed more than he fought. If Jackson was the superintendent of a Sunday-school at Lexington, Virginia, Cockrell was engaged in the same way at Warrensburg, Missouri. He started in as a private in April, 1861; he surrendered as a brigadier during the very last days of the war. He was a volunteer without military training and that fact, *ex necessitate*, deprived him of any particular favor in the Confederate War Department, where the delusion prevailed that no man could be a great soldier unless he had graduated from West Point, which delusion seems to have prevailed also in the Federal war office. Nevertheless, events appear to indicate that even with this handicap, had the war lasted four years longer, General Cockrell would have risen to the highest command.

He fought! That made his soldiers love him and that is one thing which made the people of Missouri love him. He was just about as popular with the ex-Union soldiers among his constituents as with those who followed the stars and bars.

Gen. Cockrell, being a volunteer, evolved some original theories on war which are calculated to stun the typical martinets. For instance, after the first battle in which he fought, green as he was in things martial, he would never permit an army engineer to select his line of battle for him. He said that as the duty of defending the line devolved on him, he knew

better than any engineer what was a defensible line and what was not. This may have seemed presumptuous in a raw recruit, but his military history furnished his justification.

Another thing that he stuck to to his dying day, and which will give the souls of the professionals a rude shock, is that the most effective weapon with which infantry can be armed is a double-barreled shotgun. He claimed that it will discount all the new-fangled rifles ever made. His logic runs as follows, and to a civilian appears absolutely convincing: "One wounded man on the battle-field is ever so much more trouble than so many dead men. The double-barreled shotgun is unequaled as a producer of wounded men; therefore it is the best thing to arm troops with." As a clincher, he stated that in a certain battle in which he was engaged when he was a colonel two companies of his regiment were armed with double-barreled shotguns, the other eight with Enfield rifles, and that when the fighting was over, there were more dead and wounded men in front of the two companies with shotguns than in front of the eight armed with rifles. If seeing is believing, then any rational being not under "the tyranny of preconceived opinions" ought to be convinced by General Cockrell's reasoning.

I have several times told Gen. Cockrell's theory as to the value of shotguns. People thought it was the vagary of an old fogey. This was invariably the view of Regular Army Officers. To all doubters, I cheerfully commend the following excerpts which vindicate Cockrell's theory, taken from a long article by Edward C. Crossman, a high authority, in *The Scientific American* of February 2, 1918:

It is the intention of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps to give the candidates for flying as much practice as possible with shotgun, rifle and machine gun.

At short range—which means at one hundred yards or less—the shotgun with buckshot or the largest sized pellets just under this designation is a more potent weapon than the machine gun. Lacking range and penetration and accuracy because of the spread of its pellets, at any serious range, the shotgun, preferably the automatic shotgun, covers more territory at fifty yards or seventy-five yards than any machine gun, and each discharge throws a cloud of round bullets instead of the highly concentrated, narrow

stream of the machine gun. Contrary to common impression, the machine gun is not an all-pervading sort of a weapon. I stood behind one firing at two man-figure targets at one hundred and fifty yards. The gun fired two clips of sixty shots for the total, without touching either figure and the figures were handily situated on a hillside, which marked by the dust puff each shot.

At shorter range the tendency to miss clean with the machine gun is still more marked. Here one bullet fairly follows on the heels of the other, the huge dispersion of the machine gun at longer range, caused by the vibration of the weapon is merely the infantry rifle; if the first shot of the burst misses, the next score will also likely miss, until the alignment of the gun be changed by its recoil or by the movement of the plane.

It is this buckshot that will be the logical load for the shotguns of the American aviators. It is not a new man-killing arrangement. For years the sawed-off shotgun has been the favorite weapon of the American really out gunning for the other fellow or expecting the other fellows to come a-gunning for him. The sawed off part of the contract is merely to get rid of the choaked portion of the barrel at the muzzle, and so let it handle buckshot better, and to make the gun shorter and easier to swing. At revolver ranges, no more fearful weapon was ever put into the hands of man. It is far more accurate than the revolver, while its dozen or so round bullets make hitting nearly sure with any sort of pointing.

Sentries of our army have been for years armed with riot guns for certain guard duty—a riot gun being merely a repeating or automatic shotgun shooting buckshot. Express messengers and guards of other sorts of treasure, pin their faith to the short shotgun, which is on the brackets, and close to hand.

For months, gentlemen interested in gunnery have argued the desirability of the use of the automatic shotgun for breaking up charges, because of the greater number of missiles thrown and the rapidity of fire; and reports are that these guns were used, experimentally, at least, in some of the trenches.

From the Allied standpoint, however, the gun was not of much use, because the Allies were on the offensive, and this called for rifle and bayonet.

It will be remembered that Gen. Pershing had twenty thousand sawed off shotguns sent to him, and that the German's solemnly and vehemently protested against their use as being

inhuman and contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. I wish Gen. Cockrell could have lived to see his condemned theory thus vindicated.

When Gen. Cockrell came out of the army he evidently had an idea that he might some day be a candidate for office. So he had a copy made of the roster of his brigade and carried it around with him when he was campaigning. When he and Vest, Hardin and Colman were running for Governor in 1874, toward the end of the race Vest went home and somebody asked him how he was getting along. "Oh, hell!" replied the eloquent but irascible Vest, "I am doing no good. It seems to me that half the Confederate Army must have served in Cockrell's brigade."

When the war closed Vest returned to Missouri from the Confederate Senate, and Cockrell from the Confederate Army, locating in two great, rich, adjoining counties. Vest went into partnership with John F. Philips, a Union colonel, while Gen. Cockrell formed a partnership with Thomas T. Crittenden, another Union colonel. For forty years those two political law firms whipsawed and dominated the politics of the State. Missouri was full of Union and Confederate soldiers. When a rich political plum was about ripe Vest or Cockrell would gobble it if the time seemed propitious for a Confederate. When the Union element demanded an inning the prize went to Philips or Crittenden. Thus Cockrell was United States Senator for three decades; Interstate and Foreign Commerce Commissioner for six years, as well as civilian member of the Board of Ordnance; and Vest was Senator for twenty-four years. Philips went to Congress, became state supreme judge and United States district judge, while Crittenden was Attorney General and Governor of Missouri, Consul-General to Mexico and Register in Bankruptcy. Cockrell and Vest served in the Senate side by side for twenty-four years. No state ever had a better senatorial team. Both were great Senators, very unlike. Vest was one of the crack orators of his generation, while Cockrell was one of the most indefatigable workers that ever lived. The lordly Roscoe Conkling once stated in the Senate that he was willing to accept as correct

any conclusion of Senator Cockrell on any subject which he had investigated.

I asked one of Cockrell's men the secret of his success and growth as a soldier. His reply was that when not drilling his men or on the march or in battle, while other officers were fussing and fuming and squabbling about rank and grades, Cockrell spent his time flat on his belly in his tent studying Hardee's Tactics.

Cockrell did not set up as a humorist, and yet he said one thing over which his soldiers made merry as long as the war lasted, and recall it with glee even yet when in reminiscent mood. At the siege of Vicksburg the Union engineers ran a mine under a portion of the Confederate breastworks manned by Cockrell's brigade. When it was exploded it killed and crippled many of his men, but did no damage to the Second Missouri—"Cockrell's Own." So he leaped on a parapet, and in trumpet tones which could be heard above the shrieks of the wounded and the roar of the guns he shouted: "Come on, old Second Missouri! You have died once and can die again!" It did come on with its usual gallantry, and drove back the Federals, who were pouring through the gap the explosion of the mine had made in the Confederate breastworks.

Ever after, when things were not going well, his men cheered themselves up and made the piny woods ring by bellowing: "Come on, old Second Missouri! You have died once and can die again."

Both Vest and Cockrell were effective stump speakers. Vest was witty, humorous, sarcastic, eloquent and lathered the Republicans up with vitriol so as to infuriate them almost to apoplexy. He aroused intense enthusiasm among Democrats and was of great service to his party in Democratic strongholds. Cockrell confined himself to historic facts and made a specialty of arithmetic. As nobody can take offense at excerpts from the multiplication table or to examples in addition and subtraction, he was a first-class speaker to send into close or Republican counties. He was what I once denominated him, "Missouri's great Arithmetical Orator," and he

was for years proudly acclaimed "Missouri's Grand Old Man," which he undoubtedly was.

So far as I ever heard, Cockrell was the only man ever defeated by the fraction of one vote for the nomination for a high office, but many important events have hinged on one vote. The way the fractional vote happened in Cockrell's contest was this: In a Democratic state convention in Missouri—before the primary election supplanted the convention—each county had one delegate for each five hundred Democratic votes or a major fraction thereof. In that early day some of the sparsely populated counties had only one delegate. Sometimes a county with only one vote would send two delegates entitled to one-half a vote each. Another would send three with one-third of a vote each. Strange to relate, the counties with only one vote were prone to split far more than the counties with several votes. So when a county with one vote and two delegates got their work in the common denominator was six, resulting in a fraction of one-sixth. The result of one vote properly planted is sometimes far-reaching and amazing. In his first election to the United States Senate, as heretofore related, Col. Thomas Hart Benton triumphed by only one majority.

Thomas Jefferson was elected President over Aaron Burr by one majority in the House of Representatives, each state having one vote.

Andrew Jackson was elected Major-General of the Tennessee Militia over Gen. John Sevier—an event which gave him his golden opportunity before New Orleans, and which changed the history of the Republic for a generation, perhaps forever.

Edward Everett, after four elections as Governor of Massachusetts—a gubernatorial term in the Old Bay State was one year—was defeated for a fifth term by Marcus Morton, Democrat, by one majority, which not only ended him as Governor, but eliminated him as a Whig presidential possibility.

Andrew Johnson escaped conviction in his impeachment trial by only one vote.

Louis the Sixteenth was sent to the guillotine by only one majority in the French National Assembly.

Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes was declared President by the eight to seven commission by one majority in the Commission, which declared that he had one majority in the Electoral College.

The Act of Settlement by which the Hanoverians secured the Crown and mounted the throne of Great Britain and Ireland—one of the most complicated acts upon the statute books—passed the House of Commons by one majority, ninety-six to ninety-five.

The present French Republic was established by one majority in the Assembly.

The resolution declaring war against Great Britain in 1812 passed the Senate by one majority.

The celebrated Walker Tariff bill got through the Senate by one majority, the Vice-President, George M. Dallas, casting the decisive vote.

At the famous and memorable Council of Nice some books of the Bible were declared canonical by one majority, and others shunted into the Apocrypha by one majority.

I could cite other instances of what one vote will accomplish, but these must suffice. They may well set people to studying as to how slender is the thread on which stupendous events hang—sometimes.

"THE BALD EAGLE OF THE OZARKS."

Missouri has always held a high position in the House. For example, when I first entered Congress the four strongest average delegations were from Missouri, Maine, Iowa and Texas—Missouri holding five big Chiarmanships, also with members on Ways and Means and Appropriations. While Missouri has sent many strong men to the House, Richard Parks Bland is the most famous. He built up an international reputation by persistently advocating the coinage of the silver dollar. He is known the wide world over as "Silver Dick" Bland.

What manner of man was Richard Parks Bland who cut such a wide swath in public life? He was no unknown knight riding into the presidential lists. Having held no position higher than a Representative in Congress, he was and forever will be a great historical character, a popular hero. The annals of the Republic cannot be truthfully and adequately written without honorable and elaborate mention of the great Missourian. Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, and Bland's twenty-five years' fight for bimetallism has had more effect, for weal or woe, on human affairs than half a dozen such performances as the Mexican War, which made two Presidents, Taylor and Pierce, and one other presidential candidate, Winfield Scott.

But it is said that Bland was a man of only one idea. That's not true. It is a fact, however, that the fabric of his fame rests almost entirely on his advocacy of bimetallism, but he was thoroughly grounded in every article of the Democratic creed.

Bland was a modest man. He was very much disposed to hide his light under a bushel. He did right because he loved the right, and left the consequences to take care of themselves. I don't believe he ever seriously thought of being President till the people pressed the candidacy on him. In 1894, when I nominated him for President, in every speech I made I think he regarded me as a sort of unruly boy who loved him with more zeal than discretion.

He pulled no wires and was artless as a child.

He came near being the hero of the McKinley bill debate. Not one person in a hundred thousand knows that but it is the plain, unvarnished truth nevertheless. It happened this way. Somehow on the last day of the debate Bland secured recognition, and astonished the tariff barons, their adherents in Congress, and everybody else by offering an amendment in these words: "Whenever American farm products are exchanged for foreign articles, these shall come in free, or whenever American farm products are sold and the proceeds invested in foreign articles, these shall come in free." By so doing "the Bald Eagle of the Ozarks" carried consternation

into the ranks of the high protectionists. There was hurrying to and fro just then, sure as a gun's made of iron. Bland's plan was reciprocity which reciprocates. It made the cold chills run up and down the spinal columns of all the Republican members. It made the cold sweat ooze out on Major McKinley's Napoleonic brow. Debate was to close, and voting to begin at 3 p. m., but such was the shock and fear that Mr. Chairman McKinley had the time extended three hours, and, after all, they beat Bland's proposition only three votes.

Still, though Bland on that occasion came near snatching victory from the jaws of defeat in that tariff fight, he was called a man of one idea.

Anyone looking at Mr. Bland's serious face and observing his sedate bearing would never have dreamed that there was a day when he could trip the light fantastic toe with the best of them; but Col. Jeff Seay, who of late years has been both judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of Oklahoma, could a tale unfold on that subject which would make the natives stare if he would dive down into his memories of half a century ago. In 1870 he was pitted against "Silver Dick" for Congress in the first race Bland ever made for Congress. Colonel-Judge-Governor Jeff is as crafty as Talleyrand, and shortly before the election he privately confided to his friends that he had "Dick dead to rights, as all the Bohemian vote had been captured." But Colonel Seay was just then counting his chickens before they were hatched. Indeed, they never were hatched. Somehow Mr. Bland heard that the Bohemians were going to have a picnic in some place far from the railroad and telegraph on the Saturday before the election. So he hied himself thither, made them a speech before noon, participated in their basket dinner, and when

*Music arose with its voluptuous swell
And eyes looked love to eyes which spake again*

the young statesman, then in the flower of his years and still a bachelor, danced with all the pretty girls in a way that won all hearts; and what was a good deal more to the purpose,

won all the votes for miles around. That dance of victory sent Bland to Congress to enter upon that long career which filled the world with his acclaim and left Col. Andrew Jefferson Seay at home with a bad case of mulligrubs.

MISSOURI CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

By Donald D. Davis.

Missouri is going to have a state-wide Centennial Celebration worthy of the name.

With the signing of the Centennial Exposition bill by Governor Hyde, and the appointment of a Commission of twenty-one members to supervise the Exposition, the machinery has been officially set in motion. The bill passed by the Fifty-First Assembly carries an appropriation of \$150,000 to defray the expenses of the Celebration.

The dates will be August 8-20, 1921. The State Fair Grounds at Sedalia were chosen as the site. Plans for a stupendous program are already under way.

Governor Arthur M. Hyde was elected President of the Centennial Commission at the first meeting of the body held in Jefferson City, April 21. Lieutenant-Governor Hiram Lloyd was elected Vice-President, and appointed by Governor Hyde as chairman of an executive committee of seven members which will have direct charge of the Exposition, acting for the commission as a whole. Representative F. H. Hopkins of Westboro was chosen secretary of the Commission and Representative S. L. Highleyman, of Sedalia, treasurer. The members of the Commission are:

Governor Arthur M. Hyde, Lieutenant-Governor Hiram J. Lloyd, Attorney-General Jesse W. Barrett, State Auditor Geo. E. Hackmann, State Treasurer L. D. Thompson, Secretary of State Chas. U. Becker, Senators R. F. Ralph, W. T. Robinson, W. M. Bowker, J. D. Hostetter, Representatives S. F. O'Fallon, F. H. Hopkins, W. R. Lay, Wilson Cramer, S. L. Highleyman, J. W. Head, Oak Hunter, Chas. L. Ferguson, D. E. Killam, Hon. A. T. Nelson (President State Board of Agriculture) and Hon. A. C. Dingle (President State Fair Board).

The executive committee, appointed by Governor Hyde, is as follows:

Lieut.-Gov. Hiram J. Lloyd, Senator W. I. Robinson, Senator W. M. Bowker, Representative W. R. Lay, Representative Oak Hunter, Representative Charles L. Ferguson and Hon. A. T. Nelson, President of the State Board of Agriculture. This committee will supervise the general arrangements for the Exposition.

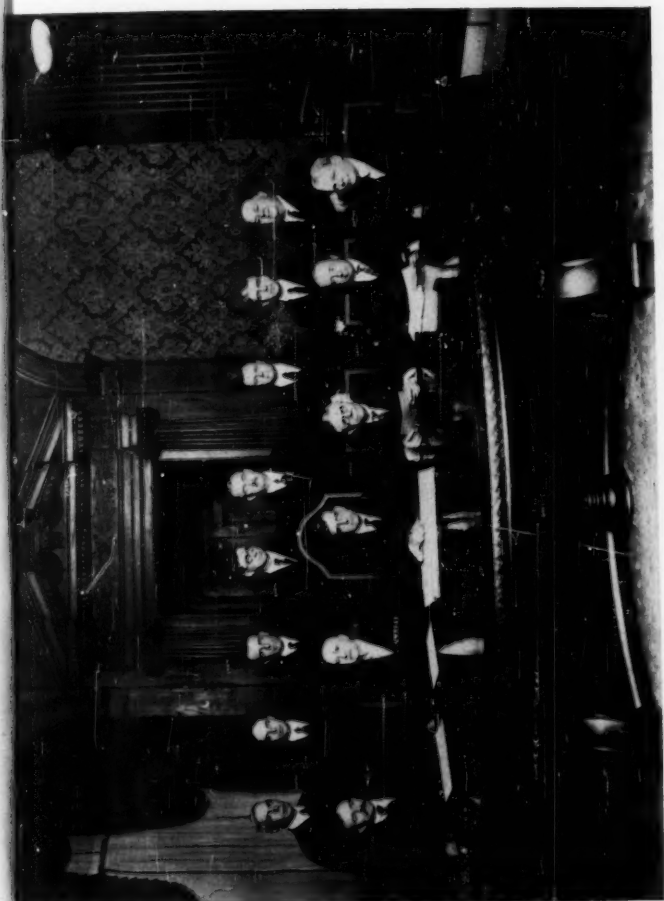
The executive committee elected E. G. Bylander, Secretary of the State Fair, General Manager of the Centennial Exposition. Mr. Bylander will direct the united efforts of the Centennial Commission, the State Fair Board and the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce in making the event a success.

A stupendous program is planned for Centennial Week, August 8-13. A pageant, to be called "The Pageant of Missouri," will be produced and given nightly on an open-air stage in front of the amphitheater. It will depict accurately the development of Missouri during the last hundred years; will require a cast of approximately 5,000 performers; and rival the famous St. Louis Pageant of 1914 in the superb beauty of its scenic setting, costumes, music and dancing.

Historical relics and museum collections will be assembled from all parts of the State, and placed on exhibition in one of the principal buildings. This work will be supervised by competent authorities, working in collaboration with local and county societies. The latter are urged to formulate plans at once for the preparation of exhibits.

A big feature of the Centennial will be the Homecoming of former Missourians. Plans for this event have been made by the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce, which has raised \$25,000 for publicity purposes, and undertaken to invite Missourians everywhere to "come home" for the Centennial. Names and addresses of 30,000 former Missourians have been secured. They include former residents in every state in the Union, and five foreign countries. Thousands of them will come back to "Old Mizzou" for the Exposition.

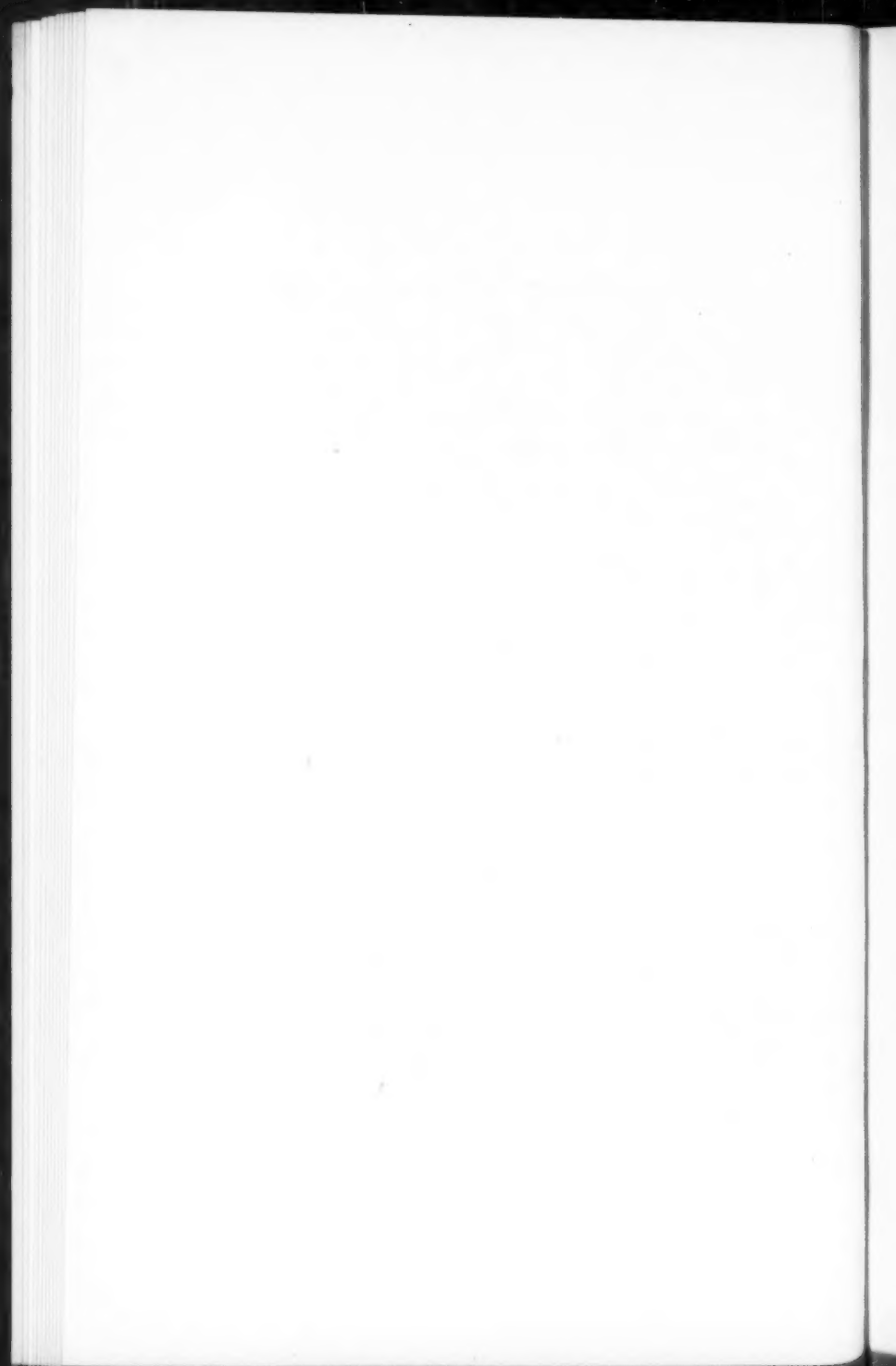
The Sedalia Chamber of Commerce has also undertaken the task of adequately housing and feeding the Centennial



FIRST MEETING OF MISSOURI CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Governor Hyde, president of the Commission, is seated at the table in the center. Back row, left to right: Senator W. M. Bowler, Rep. Chas. L. Ferguson, Rep. J. W. Head, Rep. W. R. Lay, State Auditor George E. Hackmann, State Treasurer L. D. Thompson, Rep. D. E. Killam, Rep. Oak Hunter. Front Row, left to right: Rep. F. H. Hopkins, Rep. S. L. Highleyman, Governor Hyde, Lieut. Governor Hiram Lloyd, chairman of the Commission's executive committee, A. T. Nelson, president of the State Board of Agriculture, and Secretary of State Charles U. Becker. The meeting was held at the State capitol in Jefferson City, April 21, 1921.

(Photo by Carl Deeg,
Jefferson City, Mo.)



crowds. This will be no small task, if the experience of the Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Maine Centennials is any guide. The crowds will come in thousands; and to house them Sedalians will throw open every private residence in the city, enlarge present hotel and restaurant facilities, install cots in schools and public buildings, and outfit a free camp ground to accommodate 20,000 people.

Wednesday, August 10, will be one of the big days of the Celebration. President Harding has been invited to attend on that date; and invitations will be sent to other high government officials and the governors of other states. Missouri was admitted to the Union on August 10, 1821. "Missouri Day" at the Centennial will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the event.

In commemoration of the occasion the United States mint will coin 250,000 Centennial Half-dollars bearing a special Centennial design. These coins are to be given out at the Exposition gates, as change for money paid for tickets.

A reunion of descendants of Missouri governors will provide an enjoyable and unique feature on "Descendants' Day." A special program will be given in their honor. All descendants of Missouri governors are asked to communicate with the Exposition management in regard to the event.

The second week of the Centennial, August 14-20, will be State Fair week. All of the usual attractions of the State Fair will be on the program both weeks, including the Fair's vast agricultural, horticultural, floricultural and live stock exhibits. Judging will be delayed until the second week, however, according to the present plan. A great machinery and tractor show has been planned, and there will be a plowing demonstration with fifty or sixty makes of tractors in the field at one time. This will be a strange sight, indeed, contrasted with the crude agricultural methods of a century ago.

Suggestions for the conduct of the Centennial Exposition are welcomed by those having the event in charge. The event is intended to celebrate appropriately Missouri's century of statehood; and the management hopes to make it a big

birthday party in which the whole Missouri "family" will take an interest.

Various local celebrations already held over the State and plans now under way for other local celebrations indicate a strong interest in the Centennial, and a willingness among Missourians to co-operate in making the Official State-wide Celebration in Sedalia a tremendous success.

The whole United States will attend—people from every state in the Union—eager to see the wonders of Missouri's Centennial Exposition, and to study the achievements, resources and possibilities of our State.

They will find a wonder show assembled on the State Fair Grounds at Sedalia.

A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY AND THE COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL MATERIAL

By Jonas Viles and J. E. Wrench.

Now that Missouri is well into her second year of Centennial celebrations, with thousands of her citizens awake, as never before, to the interest and value of her history, it is time to consider seriously the problem of how to turn to some permanent and worthwhile achievement all this civic enthusiasm. The local and state-wide programs and pageants are eminently worthwhile in themselves, stimulating and expressing, as they do, justifiable local self-respect and community action, but after all in these respects they are hardly more than interesting episodes. A centennial after all should be a rather serious and sobering occasion, a time of searching of spirit, of renewed inspiration and determination to carry on worthily the traditions of the past. Missouri is celebrating something more than the mere lapse of one hundred years of statehood; she is commemorating the toil, struggle and self-sacrifice of three or four generations which made her what she is today, and make possible what she hopes to be tomorrow. Missouri history and an interest, widespread and popular, in Missouri history is obviously and inevitably the basic thing of all. We cannot hope to build straight and true the new and greater Missouri of our dreams unless we know and understand the foundations laid by the achievements and ideals of our fathers.

And now appears a paradox. There is no people in this land who have a sturdier pride in the history of their state than Missourians—and few who know less about the history of their state. This is not surprising; it is indeed inevitable, for any adequate history of Missouri is still to be written. And more than that, at present no adequate history can be written.

For History to-day no longer means a mere chronicle of wars or elections, the brief hour of prominence of the leaders, or the curious and unusual, but rather the story of the people. If one will think of how he would describe the really important values, the advantages and disadvantages of his town or county, or better still, what he would want to know about a new locality to which he was thinking of moving, he will have some idea of what interests the modern historian. Where the people came from and what brought them to Missouri, how they lived and how they made their living, what they thought and what they believed in, and then, and not until all these are understood, how these economic and social problems and their solution influenced the political thinking of Missourians—all these are what must be found in any real history of Missouri.

Such a history is absolutely beyond the unaided efforts of any one man, tho not because he must know fairly intimately the story of every family, community or county for which there are records. A fairly complete story of one family for several generations would give a large part of the knowledge necessary for a given community or even for many communities that faced the same problems and were settled by the same types of pioneers. A real history of one county would do more than half the work for ten or twenty others. History of this sort is built up largely from the careful study of type phenomena, together with variations from the type, and from statistics of various sorts. For example, a set of careful household and farmer account books from slave owners from not more than a half a dozen counties would throw a perfect flood of light on slavery in Missouri as a going concern. Such records would go far toward answering the very fundamental question of whether slavery was really profitable and whether it had any future in Missouri, Civil War or no Civil War. Similar farm accounts from 1876 to 1896 are an indispensable background to the Greenback and Populist movements.

The real obstacle to the writing of a history worthy of Missouri and her people is that as yet the work of collecting, safeguarding and classifying the material has hardly begun.

The historian must discover for himself where this material is to be found, then secure access to it, often after wearisome delays, determine its value, and sort out what he can use after a first hand examination of the whole mass. Imagine a man trying to make out an annual report or balance for the whole Woolworth chain or the United Cigar stores if he had no idea where the branches were located, no introduction to the managers and access only to the daily records of sales. Obviously life is too short. The first and indispensable task in the writing or the study of the history of the people of Missouri is the collection and arrangement of the raw material.

Already we have waited far too long. Historical material has seldom any obvious money value; the greater part of it has no part in the present day problems of this generation of living and making a living. For a time, a generation perhaps, family pride or filial affection ensures its preservation; then the family moves and the papers go into the fire. Apart from deliberate destruction such material is particularly perishable. A leaky roof or a single energetic family of rats will ruin in a short time the accumulations of a hundred years. Even when the family fully realizes the value of the records, and guards them carefully, they go when the house burns. The papers of three Missouri Senators, Atchison, Benton and Blair, have all been destroyed or seriously damaged in this way, and a great mass of material which existed only in the memories of individuals has gone beyond recall. For the history of the last thirty or forty years this material which exists only in the memories of the older men and women, which is not written down, is daily disappearing with the death of these individuals.

The collection and preservation of these records of the past, to make possible the writing of the history of the people, would be a most appropriate and worthwhile permanent result of the interest in Missouri history aroused by the centennial celebrations. It is in fact more than something appropriate and worthwhile, it is a positive duty laid on the present generation. And, unlike most new duties imposed on this already overburdened generation, this work has a pleasure and fascination all its own. The collecting instinct is strong in

most of us; the material sought for deals with our own families and homes and home communities. There is work for everyone, much of it requiring no special technical training. The value of the results justify the demand on even the busiest man or woman. And truly the laborers are as yet pitifully few and for so much of this material the night is already upon us.

The real purpose of this article, however, is not so much to make converts to this project, to sell Missouri History to Missourians, as to present definite suggestions; a practical working scheme to guide and assist all who see their duty and are anxious to get to work. The central organization for such activities is already at hand in the State Historical Society of Missouri, with its great collection lodged in a fire-proof building, its trained staff and its membership of some two thousand—the largest membership of any historical society west of Pennsylvania. This Society belongs to the people of Missouri; it is supported by State appropriations and its collections are the property of the State. *The Missouri Historical Review*, its quarterly publication, sent free to every member, is publishing important contributions to the history of the State and is the clearing house for the exchange of information about all the historical activities. The Society thru its Secretary, Mr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, of Columbia, is ready and anxious to aid, co-operate with, advise or direct any individual or group of individuals interested in Missouri History.

Common action of a group, some sort of local organization, is in every way to be preferred to individual effort, not only because of the division of labor, but because the material is so largely community material and the objective is to preserve the history of the community. The organization of a local historical society, county or city, is the first step. The problem of forming an organization is a familiar one to everyone; yet such an historical society is somewhat unique among the many organizations already in existence. Unlike most of them it is not founded on any common, economic, political or social interest. It has no axe to grind, no special class or group to serve. In it all meet on the common footing to accomplish

purely unselfish ends. It may well happen that thru the vicissitudes of family fortunes the most important contribution of material may be made by the humblest member. Such a local society might well be such a stimulus to community spirit that its indirect effects on the intellectual and spiritual life would in itself justify its existence.

But, because there are not the usual material interests to build on, the problem of getting started, of finding the men and women who are interested enough to come to the first meeting, perfect a preliminary organization and conduct the campaign for members does present a real problem. There are members of the State Historical Society in practically every county and city. Mr. Shoemaker will gladly furnish a list of these to any responsible person interested in our problem. In many cases Mr. Shoemaker himself, on his field trips, can visit the community after the preliminary work is accomplished and give his personal aid and advice. Experience has shown that usually the busiest men in the community are the ones most quickly interested. In particular, the teachers, the lawyers, the bankers and the newspaper men are promising material. The local woman's club commonly hails with enthusiasm this opportunity for service. Once started, the society soon draws to itself the men and women of vision and initiative in any progressive community.

Local conditions naturally modify the procedure. In an agricultural county, with no considerable town, the most effective method may be for a small group in each subdivision to begin a very informal organization which will send a delegation to the county seat to organize the county society. In other cases better results can be secured, no doubt, by beginning with the central organization and appointing committees to arouse the local interests. In a few counties there is room for both county and city societies, separate in organization, but co-operating and avoiding duplication of effort.

In every case the State Historical Society is ready and eager to assist in every way within its power, not only in the problems of organization, but even more in the problem of what to do after the local society is fairly launched. The State

Society hopes and expects to be the means of correlating and coordinating this local activity thruout the State, so that one county will know what the others are doing, learn from their experiences and inform them of its successes. Beginning in the April *Review* there will be a special section devoted to local historical societies and their problems. The *Review* should be in the hands of every local member; in other words, every member of the local society should be a member of the State Society also. The simplest plan would be to include the annual dues of the State Society—one dollar, which includes the subscription to the *Review*—in the dues of the local society, so that every member of the latter becomes automatically a member of the former. Experience has shown over and over again that except in the largest cities the local society that is entirely isolated all too often has a rather precarious existence. After the first enthusiasm wanes and a few leaders die or move away such a society commonly becomes moribund and eventually dies. But if the local members belong also to a permanent state-supported organization and thru its co-operation feel that they are sharing in a state-wide movement then there seems a reasonable guarantee of permanency.

Now all this discussion of local historical societies and their possibilities is not mere theorizing or dreaming; the movement for such organization is already well under way and bearing very substantial fruit. The Missouri Valley Historical Society in Kansas City has had for years a live organization. Its library and museum collections in the Allen Library are valuable. The Adair County Historical Society in Kirksville has a membership of about 200. It has a valuable library and museum in the State Teachers College building. The Buchanan County Historical Society in St. Joseph was organized in November, 1920, with 175, most of whom are also members of the State Society. It has had promised it some exceptionally valuable collections, to be donated as soon as it has a fireproof building. Plans are now under consideration for such a structure. The Missouri Baptist Historical Society in Liberty has a noteworthy collection of religious records and has published some valuable works on Missouri Baptist

biography. The Johnson County Historical Society in Warrensburg was organized in 1920 with 100 members. It is composed of local organizations, each of which has a representation on the executive committee. Membership is dual in both the State and County Societies. The Bates County Historical Society in Butler was recently organized under the dual membership plan. The Pettis County Historical Society will probably be organized before this May as well as the Livingston County Historical Society in Chillicothe. The Clark County Historical Society in Kahoka was organized in 1920 and is making plans for preserving the local records of its county.

Let us suppose then that your county society is organized with an enthusiastic membership and active, earnest officers. Just what can it collect and what shall it do with its collections? Professor J. E. Wrench has prepared the following very definite suggestions of just what material is of most value which is represented to some degree in every community. No society, it is hardly necessary to point out, will attempt the whole program at first, or perhaps ever, but every member will find something somewhere in the list that will set him to work at once.

The amateur historian very often finds himself unable to get his hands upon the material which he needs to make his studies lifelike and vivid. Quite as often the material lies almost under his hand if he but knew how to grasp it. It is with the idea of suggesting the most valuable sources and problems connected with the study of local history that the following list is presented. It neither attempts nor claims to be exhaustive but is presented merely for the purpose of stimulating interest and furnishing direction to those who are or may become interested in the local history of their respective communities and the State at large. The divisions are made in subject according to generally recognized categories of ideas merely for the sake of simplifying, if possible, the process of attack. They are also intended to furnish the basis for a division of labor, if the investigations are taken up

by a group, or to furnish logical groups for those who wish to attack the problem singly.

In the first section is included those things connected with individuals or families. That this sort of work attracts nearly every one is shown by the great popularity of genealogical study. The suggestions given here are for the purpose of indicating how these studies may be broadened in order to become of historical value.

A. PRIVATE.

(The compiler wishes to express his obligation to Prof. C. H. McClure of the State Teachers' College of Warrensburg for much of the material in this section.)

1. FACTS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Trace ancestry back to Thirteen Colonies or to a foreign country.

a. Before Settlement in Missouri.

Nationality.

Occupation. Religion or sect. Politics.

Reasons for change of location.

Routes followed.

Location and reasons for settlement.

b. After settlement in Missouri.

Occupation. Religion or sect. Politics.

Public activities: Local, state, national.

Offices held.

Position in community.

Special interest and abilities. Hobbies.

The annual loss of private documents, some of which are of untold historical value, is something enormous. Usually thrown into attics or storerooms, they are often forgotten and disappear. They should be investigated carefully and if they contain anything of value should be preserved in a fire-proof place. As many of these documents are of a very private character and their owners do not wish to part with them, an account of them and some information as to what they contain should be kept on file in the local historical society's office or the local library and a copy sent to the Secretary of the State Historical Society at Columbia.

2. DOCUMENTS TO BE COLLECTED OR LISTED.

Letters, especially those to and from public men.

Wills and deeds.

Business documents, especially account books.

Diaries.

Manuscript genealogies and local histories.

Newspapers, especially files of local and state origin.

Pamphlets, especially those locally or state printed.

Books, especially by Missouri authors.

The establishment of a little museum is one of the best ways of getting many people interested in the history of the community. Nearly every one collects something and much of this material can be made of use. In connection with the school or library a museum becomes a means of vivifying the study of history.

3. RELICS TO BE COLLECTED OR LISTED.

Heirlooms, including family Bibles.

Furniture, including bedquilts, table linen, crockery.

(Note if possible the source of manufacture.)

Tools and machinery.

Portraits and photographs.

The distinction between public and private facts can not always be clearly made. Some of the suggestions under the following heading may be applied to the previous heading and vice versa.

B. PUBLIC.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. FACTS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Draw or procure a large map of the county.

Place on it the important physical features, streams, hills, etc.

Considerable parts of the state have already been mapped by the United States Geological Survey on a scale of two miles to the inch.¹ These maps are contoured at twenty-foot inter-

¹A strip across the State east and west between the northern boundary of Platte county and the southern boundary of Bates, that part of the State west of a line drawn along the eastern boundary of Greene county and south of the first strip and the northeastern corner of the State east of a line drawn

vals. Soil surveys have been made in many of the counties of the State and maps have been published. Maps showing the farms of the county and many other features are published by private concerns and are generally to be found in lawyers' or abstractors' offices.

Indicate the boundaries of the county, townships, municipalities, voting precincts, school districts, road districts, etc.

Locate lines of communication: Roads, railroads—built or proposed, electric lines, stage lines, rural delivery, early trails, fords, bridges, ferries, navigable streams and steamship lines, telephone and telegraph lines.

Locate all town sites laid out, whether now in use or not.

Locate schools, churches, stores, shops, mills, quarries, mines, postoffices, etc.

Collect names of all physical features and localities, including the names of farms and of all previously mentioned things, with the dates of their establishment.

2. DOCUMENTS TO BE COLLECTED OR LISTED.

Old maps, printed or in manuscript, and county atlases.

Road and railroad surveys.

Town plats.

County and town publications—commercial club, etc.—dealing with the geography or description of the locality.

Descriptions of county or locality in books, magazines or newspapers or in manuscript.

Picture postcards and photographs of buildings and scenes.

In the matter of political history it is important to know what ideas lend people to follow certain parties or platforms. The collection of material for politics is a task which can hardly be set down in any brief satisfactory way. The questions to

through Macon have been mapped in this way. More detailed maps on a scale of one inch to the mile have been prepared by the United States Geological Survey and the Missouri Bureau of Geology and Mines at Rolla for parts of this area, the whole of St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve counties and parts of others. The State Bureau has geological maps of Miller, Morgan, Pike, Jackson, Greene, Moniteau counties on this larger scale and other counties in preparation. U. S. topographical maps may be obtained from the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., State Maps and reports from H. A. Buehler, Director of the Bureau of Geology and Mines, Rolla, Mo.

be asked are so infinite in number. Although the suggestions in the following paragraph are quite factual and apply to the machinery of government, the spirit and the motives of the actors should always be borne in mind.

POLITICS.

1. FACTS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

a. County.

Name, why so called.

Date and reasons for establishment.

Boundaries and changes.

County seat. When, where and how established.
Changes.

Courthouse, jail, county farm and other county buildings or institutions.

County projects: Bond issues for improvement, etc.

County officials: Names since beginning, terms, political party, political career, special interests, etc.

County courts, including justices of the peace.

Organization of political parties within county:
Beginning, officials, etc. Especially former parties.

Elections, local, state and national in county.

Questions at issue, political alignment, changes of party.

b. Township. Same outline may be followed for this head.

c. Municipality. Same outline with the addition of public utilities, water and light plants, etc.

2. DOCUMENTS TO BE COLLECTED OR LISTED.

County records and court records.

Speeches.

Political scrapbooks (often of great value).

Campaign literature, especially that locally printed.

Local platforms.

Ballots and pollbooks.

Party records.

The problems of livelihood and of the gaining of wealth are closely connected with the political and social development of any locality. This makes the following section of this

outline of first-rate importance. A thorough study of the economic development of the community often explains the greater part of its local actions.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

1. FACTS TO BE ASCERTAINED.

Natural resources of county at various periods.

Animal, plants and trees, minerals, soil, water power.

Changes in occupations in county and causes.

Agriculture, including horticulture and stockraising:

Origins, changes, improvements, methods of treatment, marketing, yields, success.

Industrial plants: Lumbering, mining, quarrying, mills and factories.

Origins, location, organization, output, ownership, success or failure.

Commerce: Stores and trading companies, banks and trust companies.

Origins, ownership or control, success, influence, commercial clubs and commercial organizations.

Fairs and expositions.

Transportation.

Early methods: Trails, roads, fords and ferries.

Railroads and electric lines.

Horse and auto stage and freight lines.

Airplane lines.

Prices of all sorts and at all times.

2. DOCUMENTS TO BE COLLECTED OR LISTED.

All sorts of business documents, especially before 1865.

Account books and ledgers, especially for farms.

Auctions-sale posters and bills.

In the social organization and activities of the community are to be found the ideas of the community's character, the test of its ability to progress.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY.

1. FACTS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

a. Education.

Public schools:

Place and date of establishment.

Noted teachers and scholars; subjects taught.

Private schools and academies. Same material.

Parochial schools.

Special schools: For the blind, etc.

Colleges and universities.

Libraries: Public and private. In early days some circulating libraries of great importance.

Date, place, size, contents.

b. Religion.

Churches: Date and place of establishment, buildings, preachers, creeds and schisms, great revivals and camp meetings, organization into groups, relations to other churches, influence, abandoned churches.

Monastic orders.

Religious communities.

Sunday schools.

c. The Press.

Newspapers: Establishment, politics, editors, circulation, control, influence, success, correspondents, authors.

d. The Professions.

Lawyers and doctors, teachers and preachers above.

e. Literary organizations, past and present. Membership and influence.

f. Fraternal organizations.

g. Economic organizations: Grange, farm clubs, labor unions, etc.

h. Social organizations. Character and influence.

i. Social gatherings and amusements.

Types at different periods.

Distinctive ones like logrollings, husking bees, etc.

Old Home celebrations.

j. Institutions for care of defectives and delinquents.

Public institutions.

Private institutions.

k. Population.

Amount, character, changes, causes of fluctuation, etc.

2. DOCUMENTS TO BE COLLECTED OR LISTED.

Catalogues and courses of study of schools and school records.

School books.

Records of churches and communities, sermons, etc.

Newspapers.

All records of organizations of all sorts where possible.

Photographs and pictures of buildings and entertainments.

Only the most outstanding features of the various phases of the political, economic and social life of the community have been listed above. Anyone who reads this will see that many other things might be mentioned for any particular community. What has been done is to suggest at least the lines of effort which may be profitably followed by anyone who has a little time at his or her disposal and who has a liking for keeping alive the memory of the past and of those men and women who have contributed to the development of the communities in which they lived.

Finally as to the disposition of the material, we of the State Historical Society and the Faculty of the State University must speak very frankly. Obviously from a purely selfish standpoint we would be delighted if all this material were deposited in the State Society, but we realize fully what response we would get and deserve to get if our purpose was to create local collecting agencies to swell our central collection. The great bulk of this material is local and belongs in and to the local community. If it is of statewide importance and is local only in the sense that the owner happens to live in a particular county, then its transfer to the State Society might well be considered. Such material for example as the correspondence of a United States Senator would throw light chiefly on the history of the state as a whole; it might well be regarded as in a sense belonging to the State and would find its appropriate resting place in the State collection. But with such exceptions, the advancement of Missouri History, which is the common aim which unites us all, will be best served if these collections remain in the custody of the local society, if one indispensable condition can be fulfilled. As the immediate object of our activities is the preservation of these extremely perishable and often irreplaceable records, no local society has the right to retain its collections unless it can place them in a really fireproof depositary and make some adequate provision for their care and preservation. Public library buildings, soldiers memorial buildings, or the Court House, if they are really fireproof, seem the most obvious places of

deposit; a private building is possible, but usually not so desirable.

The State Society does not propose to abandon its own collecting activities. Wherever it finds valuable material in danger of destruction in a community without sufficient interest to secure and preserve it, the State Society will do its best to get this material for its own collection. Individual collectors who do not succeed in forming a local society in most cases will be forced to send their material to Columbia. But the State Society will not compete with a local society which is handling satisfactorily the local material. The ideal situation would be a strong local society in close touch with the State Society thru correspondence and the *Review*, with its collections safely housed and arranged and cared for by some earnest secretary or curator. A general list or description of the material should be prepared and kept up to date, a copy sent to the State Society so that any investigator may know what is available in every county. Such lists or more general accounts based on them will be published from time to time in the *Review*. And finally when much of this preliminary work is done we will have real histories of towns and counties and the final synthesis, an adequate history of the state.

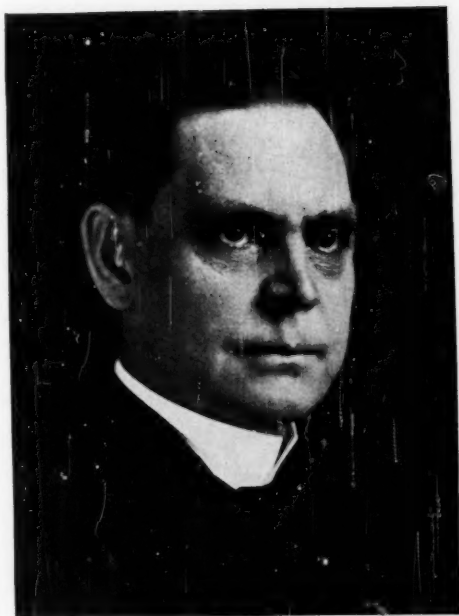
MISSOURIANS IN JAPAN

By S. H. Wainwright.

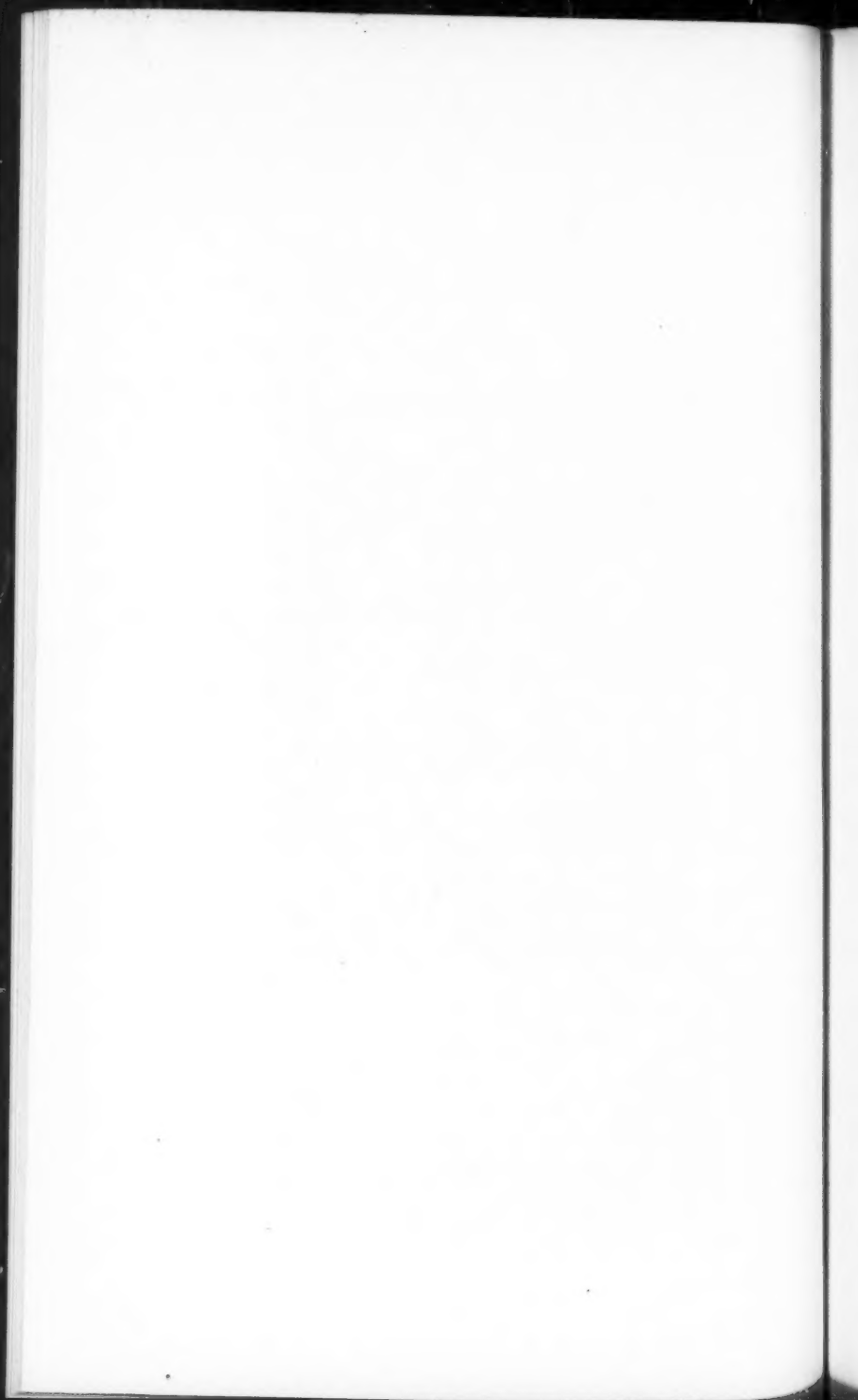
This year, the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Missouri as a State is to be celebrated. No doubt the growth of a hundred years will be reviewed from many points of view. It is not necessary to go back a century in order to find pioneer conditions. In Lewis County, for example, I myself saw the prairie sod turned on my father's farm. In 1877, my father sold his farm in Lewis County and bought in Newton County, seeking a milder climate. The family made the trip on the train, going by St. Louis. But my brother Charles and myself, both at that time under twenty years of age, crossed the State diagonally from the Northeast to the Southwest corner in a covered wagon. After crossing the Missouri River at Glasgow, we traveled through unfenced prairies and open timberland the remaining part of the journey. I mention these things to show that within the memory of those now living Missouri was a frontier State. On what ground therefore have we reason to look abroad for Missourians overseas? Can a frontier state become a base line in so short a time?

Whatever may be the explanation of the fact, the fact itself is beyond question, that Missourians form not only a considerable proportion of the emigrant population moving westward to such states as Montana, California and Texas, and eastward as well toward our great cities, but they also are to be found among those who have gone overseas, and who have a share in the up-building of civilization in many parts of the earth.

If we seek a reason for this rapid development beyond the State itself, we shall be able to ascribe the growth to at least three causes. First of all is the truth that life by its very nature is expansive, and the higher the grade of life, the greater scope of its activities. The widening influence of



S. H. WAINWRIGHT



Missouri is evidence of the living forces at work in Missouri. The expansion is an expression of the energy of its population and of the potentiality of its natural resources. A second reason to which the world-wide dispersion of the population of Missouri may be ascribed is the character of our immediate forefathers. The present generation of Missourians are children of adventurous pioneers, concerning whom Whitman wrote:

"Conquering, holding, venturing,
As we go, the unknown ways,
Pioneers! Oh, Pioneers!"

If the wilderness of rolling prairies did not check the advance of our fathers in their onward march, why should the wild waves of the restless seas stay the progress of their children lured onward by the call of an expanding civilization? The preceding generation imparted as it were to this generation a momentum toward the "unknown ways." Daniel Boone carried his adventures as far westward as Missouri. But Kit Carson, his nephew, extended the line to the Pacific Coast. Lastly, as the result of our report of the work of Missourians in Japan and of the reasons which lead them so far afield, it will be seen that our institutions of learning have played an important part. The result will no doubt be a surprise to many as it was to us. We had not thought of the institutions of learning, which had risen in the midst of the population, as being organs, the function of which has been to give Missouri a wide range of efficiency in contributing to the general progress of the human race.

The difficulty of giving an account of Missourians in Japan is much greater than we at first thought it would be. There is no way of knowing even the names, much less something of the careers, of all the Missourians who have had a part in the up-building of modern Japan. The account therefore presented here is by no means exhaustive. The names given will be sufficient to show the main truth of this aspect of the history of our State. We shall be glad to contribute a supplementary note, if fuller information is sent to us of names that may have been omitted.

One of the oldest American residents in Japan is Mr. J. McGardiner of the American Protestant Episcopal Mission. Besides Bishop Partridge of Kansas City, who was at one time Bishop of Kyoto, the ancient capital and classical city of Japan, and Mrs. J. Grover Sims of Kobe, we know of no one else, except Mr. Gardiner, representing the American Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Gardiner was born at Eleventh and Olive Streets in St. Louis, now the heart of the downtown business section of that city. His father is a well-known man in the United States. He perfected the invention of the Gamewell Fire Alarm system which gives alarm by means of electricity, and also invented the Gardiner Automatic. Mr. Gardiner went out to Japan in 1880 as a teacher under the American Protestant Episcopal Mission, but he has devoted the greater part of his time to architecture. He has been a pioneer in this field and has put up many of the first buildings in the Western style of architecture to be seen in Japan, including mission schools, residences and churches. He was architect of the Rikkyo College and Trinity Cathedral in Tokyo. Mr. Gardiner has brought up a family in Japan. He and Mrs. Gardiner have established a home in Tokyo noted for its American hospitality. The sons and daughters of many prominent families of Japanese have been the beneficiaries of this home where they have learned the proprieties of intercourse with foreigners and have been coached by Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner before going abroad. Mr. Gardiner, as president of the American Peace Society, as a member of the Japan-American Society, and of the Tokyo Club and other organizations, has been variously identified with the public welfare. He has done much to promote friendly relations between the United States and Japan.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, before it entered into organic union with other Presbyterian bodies, early established mission work in Japan in which many Missourians had a part. Miss Alice M. Orr, born in Kirksville and educated at the State Normal School there, was the first missionary accepted and sent out by the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. She

went to Japan in 1881 and occupied an outpost at Wakayama, where she engaged in Evangelistic work. Later she became the wife of Rev. J. W. Laughlin, a Virginian, and took up residence near Chicago.

Mrs. A. M. Drennen, the widow of a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, went out to Japan about 1882 or 1883 and had charge of the Wilmina Girls' School at Osaka. Later she lived at Ise, where the Ancestral Shrines of the Imperial Family of Japan are located, the most sacred spot in the Empire. Scarcely ten years before she began Christian work at this Mecca of Japan, the public notices were still posted up which had forbidden for two hundred years under penalty of death any countenance of the Christian religion on the part of the Japanese people. Mrs. Drennen did not acquire the Japanese language. An intimacy grew up between her and Oyone Hara who became her interpreter. So close were the East and West brought together in the lives of these two friends that it was said Oyone San discerned the thoughts of Mrs. Drennen before she had translated them into words, when addressing women's meetings and bible classes. Oyone San was a constant companion and was with Mrs. Drennen in Missouri when the latter passed to her reward. Mrs. Drennen snatched from the brands of the burning a little Japanese girl who was about to be sold, after the custom of the country, into a life of shame. She adopted the child and gave her the name of Daisy. This flower grew up unsoiled and was destined to blossom into a life of usefulness among the great. Thanks to Mrs. Drennen's character and guardianship, Daisy's attainments became such that she afterward was invited to be the private interpreter of the wife of an American Ambassador to the Court in Tokyo.

A little later than the time when Mrs. Drennen went to Japan, the Cumberland Presbyterian Board sent out Miss Betty Duffield from Warrensburg. Before going to Japan, Miss Duffield attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg and taught school in Johnson County. She was born in a log cabin, with four rooms, the home of her father in the early days, near Warrensburg. Her grandfather started a

town in Virginia which was called Duffield and her great-grandfather did the same in England. She has a wide circle of friends and relatives in and about Warrensburg and Senator Cockrell was among those who were intimate with the family. After reaching Japan Miss Duffield had charge of the Wilmina Girls' School in Osaka and was later stationed at Wakayama, in the interior near the Kii Channel. Later she became the wife of Professor Frank Muller and lived at Etajima, on the inland sea, where her husband was a teacher in the Imperial Government Naval College. Here the home of the Mullers' was thrown open to hundreds of students and naval officers. They took up residence later in Tokyo, where Professor Muller became the head of the Foreign Language School, the position he occupied until his death two years ago. Missouri hospitality has never had a finer illustration than in the home of Professor and Mrs. Frank Muller. Among persons of high position in Tokyo, Mrs. Muller has made many friends. One of the lessons a girl growing up in Missouri learned was to "put up" peaches and cherries, strawberries and blackberries. There is a semitropical fruit growing in some parts of the Japanese Empire called the daiyusu. Mrs. Muller discovered to the Japanese a use of this fruit they had not known before. So delicious was the marmalade she made from it, members of the Imperial household accepted jars of it prepared by Mrs. Muller and asked if more of it might be had. It would be difficult to enumerate the many good deeds, known and unknown, performed by this distinguished Missouri woman who is widely known and respected both among foreign residents and the Japanese.

Under the Cumberland Presbyterian Mission, Miss Agnes Morgan, born in Watson in Northwest Missouri, went to Japan in 1889 and had charge at one time of the Wilmina Girls' School at Osaka. Later she entered evangelistic work and now lives at Yokkai-Ichi, an interior city of Japan near Ise. At one time, Miss May Morgan, her sister, was with her and taught music in the Wilmina Girls' School. Under the same Mission Board, Rev. J. T. and Mrs. Worley, from near Odessa, went out to Japan in 1891, where they remained

for twelve years. They returned to the United States on account of Mrs. Worley's failing health. Mr. Worley was educated at the State Normal School at Warrensburg and Mrs. Worley was a student at Central Female College at Lexington. Like many other missionaries, they were both children of the manse. After returning to the United States, Mr. Worley conducted a party to the Orient for the study of education. Mr. and Mrs. Clemens from Oak Grove, also Cumberland Presbyterians, were stationed at Kagoshima, on the Island of Kyushiu, the city from which so many Japanese statesmen have come. Mr. Clemens was a teacher in the Government School at that place. The Hail brothers are venerable missionaries in Japan representing the Cumberland Presbyterians. Though not from Missouri, their children born in Japan were sent to the Mississippi Valley College at Marshall.

Presbyterians other than those sent out under the Cumberland branch have gone out from Missouri to Japan. One of the links connecting Missouri to the Japanese Empire is Park College, at Parkville, Missouri. Miss Palmer, for example, was a teacher of mathematics in Park College and afterward became a missionary to Japan. In that country, she was married to Rev. R. P. Gorbald. It would be difficult to find two persons more active in the performance of good deeds than were Mr. and Mrs. Gorbald before his untimely death which took place at their home in Kyoto two or three years ago. Undismayed by the bereavement which had befallen her, Mrs. Gorbald continued to work under the Board of Foreign Missions. Park College is becoming quite well-known among the foreign missionaries in Japan as an institution possessing advantages for children returning from overseas for schooling in the homeland. Dr. and Mrs. H. S. V. Peeke, Rev. and Mrs. K. E. Aurell and Dr. and Mrs. A. Oltman, all of Tokyo, are sending their children to Park College. Another Presbyterian is Mrs. Myers of Kobe, the wife of Dr. H. W. Myers, the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Field, prominent citizens of Lexington, and a missionary under the Southern Presbyterian Board of Missions; also Mrs. Ostrom, the wife of Rev. H. C. Ostrom and her sister, Miss Lillian Curd, both of whom are

from Fulton. These missionaries are also Southern Presbyterians. Mr. Ostrom is stationed at Tokushima on the Island of Shikoku, and is at the present time temporarily visiting colleges in the United States for the Student Volunteer Movement. Wentworth and Harry Myers, the sons of Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Myers, were sent to the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington. Mrs. Myers is very prominent in church work in Kobe.

The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has a large representation in Japan from the State of Missouri. Besides the writer of this article and his wife, both of whose parents were early itinerant preachers in the Missouri Conference, mention may be made of Rev. W. A. Davis who was born in Warren County at Marthasville, ten miles from the birthplace of Bishop Marvin by whom not only W. A. Davis, but every child in the Davis family was baptized in infancy. Educated at Central College, W. A. Davis later attended the Biblical Department of Vanderbilt University, and after many years' service in Japan, took a post-graduate course at Union Theological Seminary in New York. After leaving school, he became a member of the Missouri Conference and was appointed at different times to Renick, Prairie Hill, Jameson and Albany. He was married to Miss Ada Forster, a daughter of Professor Forster of Central College. Some years after her death, he was married a second time, this time in Japan, to Miss May Bice, a Southern Methodist missionary from California, whose father and mother were Missourians who had migrated to California from Independence, Missouri. W. A. Davis went to Japan in 1891. For many years he was stationed at Kyoto, the former capital of the Empire. At the present time he is professor of Biblical instruction in the Kwansei Gakuin at Kobe.

Central College at Fayette has been one of the great points of contact between Missouri and Japan. W. A. Davis, W. R. Weakley, S. E. Hager, the four children of S. E. Hager, Blanche, Manson, Samuel and Louise, besides Genta Suzuki Tama Nishikawa, and many other Japanese attended this institution. Blanche and Louise Hager were at first students

of Howard Payne College, as also was Mrs. Nishikawa who came with her husband, when he made a second visit to the United States. It would be well worth while, if the information were available, to make a record of all the Japanese who have attended Missouri institutions of learning, and especially of their achievements after returning to their home country. William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, has been linked to Japan through Dr. Kawaguchi, a professor in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Tokyo. Yataro Kobayashi, a son of a wealthy merchant of Tokyo, besides two or three other young Japanese, received a high school education at Palmyra Academy. Quite a number of Japanese students have attended the State University and Washington University, besides other schools in Missouri.

W. R. Weakley, who went to Japan in 1895, is a graduate of Central College. His home was in Lawson. That part of Missouri from which he came is to be credited with other forces than those operating in the lives of men like the James boys and the Fords. There were influences at work productive of a missionary career like that of W. R. Weakley who spent his youth in the neighborhood where the Ford boys grew up. After finishing his course at Central College, W. R. Weakley was admitted to the Missouri Conference and served a number of charges before going to Japan. He and Mrs. Weakley are now stationed in Osaka, the commercial emporium of the Japanese Empire and one of the world's great cities.

Miss Anna Bird Lanius, after some years in Japan as a teacher in the Hiroshima Girls' School, became the wife of Rev. S. A. Stewart. Her father, Rev. J. A. Lanius of Palmyra, is one of the outstanding educators of Missouri. Mrs. Stewart's grandfather on her father's side, as well as her grandfather on her mother's side, were both pioneer preachers of renown. The former, the Rev. Jacob Lanius, is well-known in the annals of early Missouri Methodism. Scarcely less well known is the latter, Rev. Jesse Bird, also an outstanding figure in the early history of the Missouri Methodism. Before going to Japan, Mrs. Stewart was a teacher in Price's

Girls' School in Nashville, Tennessee. She is vice-president of the Missouri Society of Japan.

Miss Mary Gertrude Searcy is another Missourian who is performing a service in Japan. She was born in Mountain Grove, Missouri, and her mother now lives in Columbia. Her father was Rev. B. P. Searcy. At present she is attending Language School in Tokyo. She has come out under the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church Society.

Another daughter of a well-known Missouri preacher is Miss Janet Miller, whose father, Rev. Wesley G. Miller, was a prominent pastor in St. Louis, St. Joseph and elsewhere. Miss Miller is a teacher of violin music in the Hiroshima Girls' School. Outside the school hours, unsparing of time and energy, she devotes herself to old people. Recently she has established a settlement in an Eta village, an eglected class among the Japanese condemned to social servitude. Miss Mabel Whitehead, born in Arcadia, and Miss Manie Towson, trained at the Scarritt Bible and Training School, are both daughters of Methodist preachers and are recent recruits to the Southern Methodist Mission in Japan. Miss Whitehead's father is now residing in Birmingham and is connected with the Alabama Christian Advocate. Miss Towson is the daughter of Rev. W. E. Towson of St. Louis who for many years was a missionary to Japan and who is now again under appointment to that country. Miss Towson's grandfather was General Hatton of the Southern Confederacy who was killed at the Battle of the Seven Pines. Miss Katherine Hatcher, who came to Japan with Miss Whitehead and Miss Towson, though from Georgia, was trained at the Scarritt Bible and Training School in Kansas City and for some time engaged in social settlement work at Kingdom House in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vories of St. Joseph, Missouri, are living at Omi, an interior city on Lake Biwa, with their son, William Vories, who is the founder and head of the Omi Mission. The son was born in Colorado but the father and mother are Missourians. Mr. John Vories is a brother of

Judge Vories, at one time on the supreme bench of the State of Missouri.

Bishop W. F. MacMurry, now a resident of St. Louis, for one year had charge of the missions in the Far East, including Japan, Korea and China. It was quite a coincident that two such well-known Missourians as Bishop W. F. MacMurry and Dean Walter Williams were in Japan about the same time on important missions.

We have mentioned Rev. W. E. Towson, who was formerly a business man in St. Louis, who took the Biblical course at Vanderbilt University and who spent many years under the Southern Methodist Board in Japan. There are others of this Mission from St. Louis. Miss I. M. Worth, for example, was an active worker in St. Paul's Methodist Church, an important congregation in North St. Louis. She went to Japan in 1895, and has trained many Japanese women as "Bible-women," for what would be called deaconess work in the United States. She is now stationed at Oita, an outpost of the Southern Methodist Mission in the Island of Kyushiu. In 1913, Miss Ethel Newcombe, a daughter of a prominent business family in St. Louis, went out from St. James, Missouri, under the same Mission Board and became a teacher of music in the Hiroshima Girls' School. Miss Sadie Cox, now Mrs. Sims, the wife of Professor J. Grover Sims, of the Kwansei Gakuin, Kobe, is from St. Louis. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Cox. Her father has been president of the Merchants Exchange. She was educated at Mary Institute in St. Louis and at the Sommers School at Washington. Though her husband is a member of the Southern Methodist Mission, Mrs. Sims is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church and was a volunteer worker at the Epiphany Mission in St. Louis. Many in St. Louis will remember the active and prominent place Miss Charlotte Hess had in connection with the Y. W. C. A. drive for a fund of \$450,000. Miss Hess was the spokesman when the Campaign Committee visited the leading men of wealth of that city. Later she became the wife of Professor Roy Smith of the Government Commercial College of Kobe, Japan. Pro-

fessor and Mrs. Smith, under the Southern Methodist Mission Board, devote their full time to work for students in the city of Kobe.

Representing the same Mission are Rev. H. P. and Mrs. Jones, both of whom are Missourians and who now reside at Hiroshima, an interior city of Japan on the inland sea. H. P. Jones, was born at Bronaugh and attended Morrisville College, later completing his studies in the Biblical Department of Vanderbilt University. He entered the Southwest Missouri Conference and served charges at Bunceton and Gilliam. He is now one of the Superintendents of the Mission in Japan, one of the youngest men hitherto appointed to that office. Mrs. Jones' maiden name was Nellie Delancey. She was born at Butler, Missouri. Her father is Divisional Secretary of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Miss Virginia Garner, while a teacher in Central Female College, Lexington, Missouri, offered herself to the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for work as a teacher of English literature in the Kwansei Gakuin. Before going out she took the Master of Arts degree at Chicago University. While in Japan, she published an edition of Poe's Tales, and though a woman, was in great demand as a lecturer to audiences of men on such English authors as Shakespeare, Browning and Tennyson. Under this same Mission Board, Rev. William Court, born in St. Louis and educated at Central College and at Vanderbilt University, spent many years in Japan and is now pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church in St. Louis. While in Japan, he was in charge of Palmore Institute, a flourishing night school founded by the late Dr. W. B. Palmore of St. Louis during his travels in the Orient. From the St. Louis Conference, while pastor at Bonnetiere, J. M. Rollins was sent out under this Mission Board to Japan. He spent a number of years at Osaka and after returning to St. Louis was admitted to the Bar and engaged in the practice of law until his recent death. After returning from Japan, he was elected to the State Senate from St. Louis. Though not under the Mission Board, Frank C. Bowles went out to Japan from Fayette and spent

four years in that country. He graduated from Central College and became the principal of Central Academy at Fayette.

While in Japan he taught in a Government school at Hakodate, a part of the time and the rest of the time at Taihoku in Formosa. At this latter place, he was a member of the faculty in an experiment high school, established at the request and according to the ideals of Dr. I. Nitobe, under the auspices of the Japanese Government. Allusion has been made to the children of S. E. Hager, born in Japan, who have been attending school at Fayette. Mrs. H. P. Jones is now at home, and residing in Kansas City, where their young children are attending school. Other children born overseas and educated in Missouri are D. Todd Wainright and Samuel H. Wainright, Jr., who attended the Palmyra Academy and the Manual Training School of St. Louis, the latter completing his course at Washington University, Columbia University and the New York School of Fine Arts, and is now an art illustrator with studio in New York, while the former is working in the ship-building yards in San Francisco Bay, and was one time connected with Gump's Art Store in San Francisco. Elizabeth Agee Wainright, also born in Japan, attended Eugene Field and Dozier Public Schools and Soldan High School in St. Louis and Central Female College at Lexington, and is continuing her studies in New York.

While the leading role has been taken by the Presbyterians and Methodist Mission Boards, other Churches have had their representatives in Japan. Miss M. D. Jesse, a representative of the Baptist Church, is from Columbia, Missouri, and is a niece of President Jesse, formerly head of the State University. Miss Jesse is located at Sendai, in the North of Japan, and is connected with the Shokei Girls' School at that place. Miss Edith Parker, Miss Jewel T. Palmer and Rev. C. F. McCall, representing the Christian Church, are among the Missourians in Japan. Miss Parker was a teacher in Columbia before she went out to Japan. She became a resident of Tokyo, where she made many friends. Miss Palmer was born in Macon, attended the public schools at Columbia, graduated from Christian College in 1914 and took the B. S. degree in the

State University in 1916. Miss Palmer and Miss Parker reside at the same station in Tokyo. Rev. C. F. McCall is from Callaway County and attended school at Canton. He and Mrs. McCall reside at Akita, North of Tokyo, where he has been very successful in evangelistic work.

For many years there has been a steady demand for American teachers of the English language in the Government schools of Japan. The Young Men's Christian Association has rendered valuable help in procuring suitable teachers to meet these demands. Among the teachers who have gone to Japan from different parts of the United States two, besides Mr. Bowles, already mentioned, are from Missouri. Mr. E. J. Allen, from Dade County went out in 1904, after taking the Bachelor of Arts degree in the University of Missouri. He taught English in the high school at Tokuyama, in the Okura Commercial School and in a Buddhist College at Tokyo. Mr. Sol F. Light arrived in Japan in 1908, as a teacher of English. He took the Bachelor of Arts degree at Park College and taught English in Government schools in Atsugi and at Kagoshima. In this connection it may be interesting to note that Dr. Winfield Scott Chaplin, though not a Missourian by birth, established a link of connection between our State and Japan. He was a professor in the Imperial University at Tokyo from 1877 to 1882 and was chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis from 1891 to 1907.

One evening in Tokyo I went, accompanied by my wife, to a distant part of the city in response to hospitality extended to us by Miss Kate V. Johnson, who later, while visiting the United States, passed to her reward. It was a visit that we shall long cherish in our memory. After leaving the tram car, we followed a narrow and winding street into a remote neighborhood district of that great city. A hearty hospitality was extended to us in a quiet little nook in among the thickly settled district where all the houses were Japanese. Here Miss Johnson was living alone, yet not alone, for she had in her home as her ward ten or more orphan children on whom she bestowed a loving care which even a mother could scarcely excel. To provide for these Japanese children was her life

task. The affection they showed for her was as real as it was beautiful. They came into the room, each one answering to the name she had given to her, and sang to us Christian hymns and recited in the English language Miss Johnson had taught them selections from memory. No tourist could have found this bright spot in the remote district of Tokyo. Yet the higher purposes of life among the American people were being made a reality in the lives of these children through the devotion of a woman who was binding East and West together in the bonds of unselfish service. Missouri will be ready enough to lay claim to Miss Johnson in making up the annals of the history of the state. Though the latter part of her life was spent in Indiana, she was born in St. Louis November 5, 1860, and remained there until she was fifteen years of age. In 1886, under the Foreign Christian Missionary Society of Cincinnati, she began work in Akita, Japan. After thirty years of service in that Empire she passed away, leaving behind impressions that will be fruitful of good in the years to come.

It may occur to those who read the above lines that a just proportion of those who have gone overseas to engage in missionary work have not gone out from so great an institution as the University of Missouri. It is gratifying to know that in other directions the State University has made notable contribution to the upbuilding of the world's civilization. A remarkable widening of Missouri influence has been the result of the establishment of the School of Journalism in the State University. The contribution this School has made to practical journalism in Japan is notable. Dr. Walter Williams, the Dean of the School of Journalism, has himself spent several months in Japan rendering assistance in the launching of the Trans-Pacific, an economic magazine. The Japan Advertiser, a daily newspaper published in Tokyo and the foremost journal of its kind in the Far East, has recruited its editorial staff from the Missouri School of Journalism. Those who have gone out from the State University have brought high ideals and modern methods to bear upon their tasks in journalistic work and their endeavors have called forth the highest praise. We believe that it was before the School of Journalism was estab-

lished Mr. Carl Crow, journalist and author, was connected with the Japan Advertiser. Mr. Crow is from Farmington, Missouri, and is well-known in the Far East, through his contributions to current periodicals and through the books he has written. Professor Frank L. Martin, now of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and one time assistant news editor of the Kansas City Star, went out to Japan, accompanied by Mrs. Martin, and during his stay there was news editor of the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo. Mr. Joseph Glenn Babb of Columbia, Missouri, took a Bachelor of Arts degree at the State University in 1914 and Bachelor of Journalism in 1915. He was news editor of the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo when the United States went into the War. He enlisted and went to France as lieutenant in the United States Army. After the War he became acting associate professor of journalism in the University of Missouri and later returned to Japan to resume his work as news editor on the Japan Advertiser. Mr. Ralph H. Turner, from Bartlesville, Oklahoma, a Bachelor of Journalism in the University of Missouri in 1916, became news editor of the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo and correspondent to the United Press. He returned home to enlist and is now with the United Press in New York. Mr. Oscar E. Riley, Bachelor of Science in the University of Missouri in the class of 1911 and a Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1912, was born in Shelby, Missouri. He joined the editorial staff of the Japan Advertiser, and was accompanied to Japan by Mrs. Riley. He returned to the United States and is now Secretary of the Japan Society in New York. Mr. Harry E. Ridings, a Bachelor of Science in Journalism in the class of 1912 in the University of Missouri, became business manager of the Japan Advertiser, in Tokyo, and is now advertising manager of the Greenlease Motor Company, Kansas City. Mrs. Ridings, who went with him to Japan, is also a Missourian. She was a Miss George and attended the University of Missouri. Mr. Alfonso Johnson was a student of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, 1912-1918, and later became business manager of the Japan Advertiser. He is now business manager of The Evening Missourian, Columbia. He and Mrs.

Johnson are both from Chillicothe. She was Miss Dott Walker and taught in the Chillicothe public schools five years and attended the summer school of the University of Missouri. Mr. H. H. Kinyon holds a Bachelor of Arts degree and Bachelor of Science in Journalism from the University of Missouri in the class of 1912. He and Mrs. Kinyon, formerly Miss Mabel Brown, are both from Clinton. Mrs. Kinyon attended Stephens College in Columbia, 1910-12. Mr. Kinyon was formerly on the editorial staff of the Kansas City Star and was secretary of the State University Alumni Association and University Publisher. He and Mrs. Kinyon now reside in Tokyo, and Mr. Kinyon is managing editor of the Trans-Pacific and correspondent for the United Press. Mr. Frank H. King, Bachelor of Journalism in the class of 1917 of the University of Missouri, is from Columbia. He went out to Japan and became news editor of the Japan Advertiser, and later a representative of the Japan Advertiser and of the Associated Press and several American newspapers in Vladivostok. Miss Irene Fisher, from Hannibal, took the degree of Bachelor of Journalism in 1919 at the University of Missouri. She was connected with the Hannibal newspapers and later became a member of the editorial staff of the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo. She is now connected with the Near East Relief in the offices at St. Louis.

Vaughn Bryant, B. S. in Journalism in 1911 at the University of Missouri, is advertising manager of the Japan Advertiser. Bryant is from Kansas City. The following are in the news room of the Advertiser: Frank Hedges, B. J. '19, of Springfield; Duke H. Parry, B. J. '20, of Kansas City; Ben G. Kline, B. J. '17, of Savannah; Morris J. Harris, B. J. '21, of Springfield, and James H. McLain, B. J. '21, of Willow Springs.

American business has grown in the course of years and has assumed world proportions. Missourians have their share in the enterprise of upbuilding an overseas commerce. In this field as well, the University of Missouri is to be credited with a useful place. Mr. R. F. Moss, one of the most public-spirited Americans in Japan, occupies a prominent position

in the American Trading Company at Tokyo. His home is near Columbia and he became a civil engineer in the University of Missouri in 1904. In the American Association, in the American Red Cross Society, in the Tokyo Club and in other organizations of Tokyo he is one of the most active and useful members. His sister, Miss Margaret Moss, also attended the University of Missouri, and is with Mr. and Mrs. Moss in Tokyo, and occupies a position with Andrews & George, an American firm in that city. Mr. Alvin J. Accola, also connected with the American Trading Company in Tokyo, and Mrs. Accola are both from Missouri and both attended the University of Missouri. Mr. Accola was reared at Mendon, north of Brunswick. After attending the Mendon High School he took the Bachelor of Arts degree in the University of Missouri in 1915 and graduated as a civil engineer in 1917. Mrs. Accola was Miss Katherine Mize, daughter of Judge Mize of Independence. After attending the high school at Independence and the school at Sweetbriar, Virginia, she took the Bachelor of Arts degree in the University of Missouri in 1915 and Bachelor of Science in Education in 1917. She taught school one year before her marriage. Her grandfather, Roderick Mize, ran a ferry across the Missouri River at Independence in the early days. A touch of romance survives with the granddaughter as may be seen by anyone who visits the Japanese home, now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Accola in the Japanese residence district of Tokyo. Mr. Montey, born in Albany, is connected with the Reuter News Agency in the city of Tokyo. He left Missouri while quite young though he still cherishes a feeling of attachment for his mother state. Among Americans prominent in Japan are Mr. and Mrs. William E. Schenck, residents of Tokyo. Mrs. Schenck was born in Kansas City and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moffat. Mr. Moffat, her father, is a broker in Kansas City. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schenck exhibit a fine public spirit and are very active in the community life of Tokyo. Mr. Schenck is manager of the International Corporation, an American firm. Mr. and Mrs. George D. Johnson of Kobe are from St. Louis. Mrs. Johnson was a Miss Wykecoff. Mr. Johnson is instructing engineer in a

Japanese glass company and is also a representative in Japan of the Mississippi Valley Glass Company. Mr. Theo. H. P. Mans, from St. Louis, is the manager in Kobe of a Japanese import and export company. Young McCann, a son of Rev. Z. T. McCann of St. Louis, makes occasional visits to Japan as the representative of a roofing company in St. Louis.

In American official relations with foreign countries Missouri has not been without representation in Japan, both in the diplomatic and consular service. Hon. Carl F. Diechman, born at St. Joseph in 1871 and educated in the public schools in that city, went to St. Louis, where he was engaged in business life until 1899, when he became connected with the Geodetic and Coast Survey. He entered the consular service in 1907 and was appointed to Cuba. Later in 1908 he became consul at Tamsui in Formosa and in 1909 he became consul at Nagasaki in Japan. His home is in South St. Louis. St. Louis is represented in the American Embassy at the present time by two families. Captain Watson is Naval Attache and resided formerly in St. Louis. His wife is a daughter of Benjamin Gratz, president of the Country Club, and one of the foremost citizens of St. Louis, and a man well-known for his philanthropy. Mr. J. F. Abbott, Commercial Attache to the Embassy, and Mrs. Abbott resided in St. Louis. Mr. Abbott occupied a chair in Washington University for many years as professor of the biological sciences.

With so many Missourians in Japan, the formation of the Missouri Society of Japan was but a natural step. S. H. Wainright is president of the Society. Mrs. S. A. Stewart is vice-president; H. H. Kinyon, secretary; R. F. Moss, treasurer. Bishop W. F. McMurry and Dean Walter Williams are honorary members. The membership roll includes the following:

Rev. W. A. Davis, Kobe; J. McD. Gardiner, Tokyo; Miss Mary D. Jesse, Morioka; Alfonso Johnson, Tokyo; Mrs. Johnson; Rev. H. P. Jones, Hiroshima; Mrs. Jones; Frank King, Tokyo; H. H. Kinyon, Tokyo; Mrs. Kinyon; Mrs. Lillian B. Kitashima, Tokyo; Hobart C. Montee, Tokyo; Miss Mary L. Morgan, Hokkaido; R. F. Moss, Tokyo; Miss

Margaret Moss, Tokyo; Miss Jewel Palmer, Tokyo; Miss Edith Parker, Tokyo; Dr. H. V. S. Peeke, Tokyo; John Vories, Tokyo; Dr. S. H. Wainright; Mrs. Wainright; W. R. Weakly, Osaka; W. E. Schenck, Tokyo; Mrs. Schenck; Mrs. J. Grover Sims, Kobe; Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Tokyo; Alvin Accola, Tokyo; Mrs. Accola; Dr. S. E. Hager, Kobe; Miss Ida M. Worth, Oita; Miss Ethel Newcombe, Hiroshima; Rev. C. F. McCall, Akita; J. F. Abbott, Tokyo.

In the fall of 1920 another association of Missourians was also formed—the Japan Alumni Association of the University of Missouri. There were sixteen charter members and their first meeting was held at the Seiyō-ken Cafe in Tokyo, just two days after the Missouri-Kansas Thanksgiving Day football game was held in Columbia, to hear the news of the victory. H. H. Kinyon is president of the Association; Miss Edith Parker is vice-president; Duke N. Parry, secretary; Ben G. Kline, treasurer, and R. F. Moss, president emeritus.

We are quite aware that the record we have attempted to give of Missourians in Japan is very incomplete. We are also convinced that the names given above, though not exhaustive, with their various home connections and the different positions they occupy abroad, will bring to light an aspect of the history of Missouri far greater in scope and deeper in significance than has appeared to anyone who has not given special attention to the subject. Missouri is in the heart of the group of great states forming the Middle West, a section with potential resources, the extent of which it would be difficult to estimate. We are just at the beginning of things so far as our relation is concerned to the outside world. If our ideals, and the churches and institutions of learning which are organs for their expression, continue to dominate the minds of Missouri youths as they enter upon life careers, carrying them far afield into the widening opportunities of many nations, we may feel assured that, though an inland province, Missouri may easily become a world power, imperial not in the might of physical force but through the reign of ideals and by means of faithful, efficient and self-forgetful service.

THE MISSOURI AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD DEBT

By E. M. Violette.

INTRODUCTION.

The first efforts at railroad building in Missouri do not constitute an altogether creditable chapter in our history. They resulted in saddling upon the State a very heavy debt which together with the Civil War debt was not liquidated until 1905¹. The details of this story were worked out some years ago by John W. Million in his excellent book entitled "State Aid to Railways in Missouri."

There is another chapter in the history of railroads in Missouri, even more discreditable than the one pertaining to state aid, which has never been written, and this has to do with the aid given by counties and cities to companies that undertook to construct roads just after the Civil War. When the war closed large sections of the State were without any railroads at all. Only 715 miles of road had been built in Missouri by 1860 and these were decidedly insufficient for the proper development of the resources and industries of the State. Under these circumstances a widespread interest in railroad building developed very rapidly in Missouri after the close of the war, and the authorities in the counties and cities took advantage of the power that had been conferred upon them by previous legislation to subscribe liberally to the capital stock of a large number of railroad companies. In some cases the roads were built and put in operation according to the original contracts between the companies and the

¹By 1860 the State had issued bonds in favor of seven different companies amounting to nearly \$25,000,000. By 1868 the legislature decided to foreclose the mortgages which the State held upon the roads of these companies. The indebtedness at that time, including the defaulted interest, amounted to about \$31,000,000. The proceeds of the sale were about \$6,000,000. The net railroad debt was therefore about \$25,000,000.

counties and cities, but in many instances they were not built at all or were only partly constructed. The counties and cities that subscribed to the defaulting companies generally decided that they would not redeem their bonds. The bondholders therefore took the matter into the courts and after long-drawn-out litigation obtained judgments in their favor. Many of the counties and cities then resisted the attempts to execute these judgments, and for many years some of them actually succeeded. However in recent years the controversies have all been settled by way of compromises between the bondholders and the counties and cities, and in a few years more the last dollar of these debts will be paid.

The effect of these State and local railroad debts were far reaching. Missourians have always been more or less conservative, and their unfortunate experiences in early railroad building in the State tended to increase their conservatism. It naturally followed that when the Constitution of 1875 was drafted it contained provisions which not only prohibited the State and all of its local divisions from taking stock in any kind of corporation, but also placed heavy restrictions upon them as regards taxation and the expenditures of public money.² If therefore one would understand why these restrictive features were put in our present constitution and have been kept there, one must know among other things the history of Missouri's railroad bonded indebtedness, especially that of the counties and cities.

As has been said the story of these county and city railroad debts in Missouri has not been written. Sections of it have been incorporated in the various county histories of the State, but generally these sections are more or less inaccurate and incomplete.

The article that follows is the first in a series that will deal comprehensively with the county and city railroad indebtedness in Missouri. The subject will be taken up in these articles by railroads one at a time instead of by counties, thus giving it a kind of unity that could not be attained if

²*Constitution of Missouri*, Art. IV, Sec. 45 and 47, and Art. X.

the latter method were followed. The first of these companies to be considered is the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY.

The Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Missouri, approved on February 20, 1865.³ The board of directors was given authority by this act to survey, mark out, locate and construct a railroad from the town of Macon in Macon County thru Edina in Knox County to the northeast corner of the state in the direction of Keokuk, Iowa, or Alexandria, Clark County, Missouri, and to extend the line from Macon or any other point in a southwesterly direction to the Missouri River or to such intermediate point as they might think proper.⁴

The company was chartered for \$4,000,000, the capital stock being divided into shares of \$100 each. The original board of directors as named in the charter was composed of Abner L. Gilstrap, Thomas A. Eagle and Thomas Moody of Macon County; E. V. Wilson, S. M. Wirt and William F.

³*Laws of Missouri, 1864-65, pp. 86-89.*

⁴The original of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, it has been claimed, (*Macon Republican*, May 29, 1884), was the Bloomington and Alexandria Railroad Company which had been incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Missouri, approved on Dec. 13, 1855. (*Laws of Missouri, 1855, pp. 273-274*.) By its charter this company was authorized to survey, mark out, locate and construct a railroad from the town of Alexandria in Clark County to the town of Bloomington, which at that time was the county seat of Macon County, (Macon was not made the county seat of Macon County until 1863. See *Laws of Missouri, 1862-63, pp. 148-150*) and from thence on to Glasgow in Howard County. The route of this road, it will be seen, was to be practically the same as that laid out later for the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad. The Bloomington and Alexandria Railroad Company proved however to be merely a paper organization, and nothing was ever done under its charter towards constructing a railroad. Knox County subscribed \$190,000 to the capital stock of this company in January, 1859. (*Knox County Records, II, 308-309, 311*.) As far as is known this was the only subscription which this company ever received.

A railroad company called the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company was chartered by the legislature on March 8, 1849. (*Laws of Missouri, 1848-49, pp. 373-74*) but there is no connection between it and the company we have under consideration. The road of the company chartered in 1849 was to run from Lexington on the Missouri river south via Warsaw to a point on the Mississippi river below the mouth of Apple Creek.

Plummer of Knox County; and Erastus Sackett, James M. Crane and John H. Cox of Clark County.⁵ The company did not effect an organization however until April, 1866.⁶

On March 24, 1870, the charter of the company was amended by the State legislature whereby it was authorized to build a bridge over the Missouri River at Glasgow and to extend the road from Glasgow in a southwesterly direction to the western boundary line of the State. It was moreover authorized to increase its capital stock so as to carry out these projects.⁷

What efforts the promoters of this company made to sell stock to private parties is not fully known. One of the early presidents of the company is on record as saying that the private subscriptions to the stock did not exceed \$50,000.⁸ With these subscriptions however we are not at all concerned here. What we are interested in is the history of those that were made by counties thru which the road of the company was to pass.

The thirteenth article of the charter of this company provided that it should be "lawful for the corporate authorities of any city, or town, the county court of any county desiring so to do, to subscribe to the capital stock of said company, and may (*sic*) issue bonds therefor and levy a tax to pay the same not to exceed one-twentieth of one per cent upon the assessed value of taxable property for each year."⁹

There are two points in this article that need to be noted very carefully. The first is that it was not necessary for the city, town or county authorities to submit to the people a proposition to make a subscription to the capital stock of the company. Subscriptions might be made by these local authorities at their discretion. There was nothing unusual however in this particular provision. From 1837 to 1860,

⁵*Laws of Missouri, 1864-65, pp. 86-87.*

⁶*56 Mo. Reports, 128.*

⁷*Laws of Missouri, 1870, pp. 104-107.*

⁸This was brought out in an injunction suit about 1886 by Knox County against George W. Harshman, one of the Knox County bondholders. (From the bill of exceptions in *Knox County vs. Harshman, U. S. Supreme Court, October Term, 1889, 216-218.*)

⁹*Laws of Missouri, 1864-65, p. 88.*

inclusive, the legislature of Missouri had included in the charters of at least 57 railroad companies a provision which authorized county courts to subscribe to the capital stock of these companies without referring the proposition to a vote of the people.¹⁰ In most of these charters this authority was also conferred upon city councils. There was in addition to this special provision in the charters of these 57 different railroad companies a general act passed in February, 1853, which authorized any county court or any city council to subscribe to the capital stock of any railroad company, thus doing away with the need of a special provision in the charter of a railroad company authorizing county courts and city councils to make subscriptions. This act also provided that the county court and the city council subscribing or proposing to subscribe might for information cause an election to be held to ascertain the sense of the taxpayers of the county or city as to the subscription and as to whether the same should be paid by issues of bonds or by taxation. But this election was optional with the county court or the city council.¹¹ There was therefore ample precedent for what the legislature did in February, 1865, when in chartering the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company it included this special provision authorizing county courts and city councils to make subscriptions to the capital stock of the company without first taking a vote of the people.

It should be noted that a general statute had been passed in 1860 which made it obligatory upon the county court or the city council to submit a proposition to subscribe to the capital stock of a railroad company instead of optional as it had been under the act of 1853. It further provided that if a majority of all the resident voters of the county or city should cast their votes in favor of the proposition to subscribe,

¹⁰*Laws of Missouri*, 1836-37, pp. 243, 251, 275; 1848-49, pp. 222, 284, 376; 1850-51, pp. 320, 371, 438; 1852-53, pp. 135, 321, 331, 340, 341, 349, 358, 364, 369, 375; 1854-55, pp. 225, 341, 405, 409, 433, 437; 1855, pp. 133, 204, 263, 332, 336; 1856-57, pp. 93, 100, 106, 108, 114, 118, 132, 137, 142, 146, 151, 155, 166, 170; 1857, pp. 58, 62, 68; 1858-59, p. 406; 1859-60, pp. 399, 404, 413, 418, 422, 425, 432, 438, 443.

¹¹*Laws of Missouri*, 1852-53, pp. 135-36.

then the county court or the city council should make the subscription, and that no county court or city council should make a subscription unless authorized by a majority vote of the resident voters.¹² But this statute was set aside by the legislature of 1865 as far as the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company was concerned, inasmuch as the charter granted to this company authorized county courts and city councils to make subscriptions to its capital stock without a vote of the people. It was also set aside by the legislature at the same session in favor of two other companies.¹³

Apparently it was from counties, cities and towns that the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company expected to get most of the subscriptions to its capital stock, and between 1867 and 1871 it succeeded in getting \$934,600 subscribed by Clark, Knox, Macon and Chariton counties and Chariton Township in Howard County. The details of these subscriptions will be given later.

The second point to be noted in connection with the thirteenth article of the charter of the company is the exceedingly low rate of taxation that might be levied by the corporate authorities for the purpose of paying for the subscriptions made to the capital stock of the company. For this there was no precedent whatsoever. In fact the rate was so low as to lead the company to make an effort to get it increased by the state legislature in 1868. A bill to that effect was introduced into the house of representatives on February 12, 1868,¹⁴ by Thomas Eagle, of Macon County, who was one of the members of the original board of directors of the company. It passed the house on March 24,¹⁵ and was rushed thru the senate on the following day.¹⁶ But it was never signed by the governor, and hence never became law.

Why Governor Fletcher did not sign this bill has remained more or less of a mystery to this day. In a conversation with

¹²*Ibid.*, 1860-61, p. 160.

¹³*Ibid.*, 1864-65, pp. 88, 108-109.

¹⁴*House Journal, Adjourned Session, 24th General Assembly of Missouri*, p. 308.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, p. 764.

¹⁶*Senate Journal, Adjourned Session, 24th General Assembly of Missouri*, p. 550.

Mr. Thomas K. Skinker of St. Louis, who as an attorney for certain of the bondholders investigated the matter about 1873, Governor Fletcher said that he thought he had signed it, as he had intended to approve all the railroad bills that had been passed by the legislature. Mr. Skinker found this unsigned bill in the Secretary of State's office among those that had been signed, and it has been supposed that in going over the bills passed by the legislature, the governor missed this one and let it go without his signature.¹⁷

According to Mr. Skinker the directors of the railroad company, feeling sure that the bill had been signed by the governor and had thus become law, printed it in pamphlet form and thus gave out the impression that a change had been made in the rate of taxation from 1-20 of 1% to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%. On the strength of this representation, certain financiers who had not been interested in investing in the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company bonds, were thereupon induced to buy some of them. Among these financiers were the Huidekopers of Pennsylvania, about whom we shall learn a great deal later. They were advised to invest in some Macon County bonds by their attorney, Mr. Joseph Shippen, then of St. Louis, who is said to have been misled by the pamphlet that had been issued by the railroad company.¹⁸

In connection with this it might be stated that it has been claimed that the original bill as introduced into the legislature in 1865 provided for a levy of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% and not 1-20 of 1%. Colonel Gilstrap, one of the original promoters of the company, has been quoted as saying that the bill passed thru one house of the legislature with the provision for $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%, but that is some way this provision was changed to 1-20 of 1% before the bill went to the governor for his signature.¹⁹ The journals of the legislature for 1865 however do not reveal any attempt to modify the bill during its passage.

The most plausible explanation of the matter is that in the original draft of the bill the rate of the levy was written out in figures, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%, and that when the bill came to be

¹⁷Related to the author by Mr. Skinker on Dec. 1, 1920.

¹⁸From a conversation with Mr. Skinker on Dec. 1, 1920.

enrolled this was mistaken for 1-20 of 1% and was written out in words to that effect,

It is not at all likely that it was ever intended to limit the tax to one twentieth of one per cent. Macon County, where the president and the leading spirits of the company resided, had only five millions of taxable property at that time.²⁰ A tax of 1-20 of 1% levied on this would yield only \$2,500. This would be not quite enough to pay the interest on a subscription of \$35,000 at seven per cent, which was a moderate rate for those days. It is obvious that so small a subscription would not go far towards building the thirty miles of railroad proposed in Macon County, and this was likewise the case with each of the other counties. Inexpert as were the promoters of this company, they certainly could not have overlooked so simple a thing as this. It is therefore a fair conclusion that no such limit as one-twentieth of one per cent was ever intended by them.

Moreover it would appear that for a few years at least the county courts of some of the counties thought that either the rate of the levy provided for in the charter of the company was $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% or they were not limited in making the levy. This is seen in the levies that were made in some of the counties in the late sixties and early seventies for the purpose of paying the interest on their subscriptions to the company. The levies during these years were far in excess of 1-20 of 1%. More attention will be given to this matter later.

It is not clear just when the work of constructing the road was actually begun. It seems however to have been well under way by the summer of 1869,²¹ and by March, 1870, the road was said to have been surveyed from Clark City to Glasgow, a distance of $114\frac{1}{2}$ miles thru Clark, Knox, Randolph and Chariton counties,²² and 48 miles of road bed were reported

²⁰Related by Major B. F. Dysart of Macon in an address in that town in 1904. See *Macon Republican*, Nov. 26, 1904.

²¹56 Mo. Reports, 128.

²²*Edina Sentinel*, Dec. 21, 1871.

²³Clark County, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Knox County, 32 miles; Macon County, 31 miles; Randolph County, 12 miles; Chariton County, 21 miles. Quoted in the *Macon Republican*, Oct. 28, 1892, from an issue of the *Macon Republican* of March—, 1870.

to have been built and made ready for ties.²⁵ In the summer of 1871 contracts were made with the Iowa Railroad Construction Company to complete the construction of the road from Alexandria to Glasgow by January, 1873, and to furnish it with a certain amount of rolling stock. Considerable work seems to have been done under this contract during 1871 and 1872,²⁶ but the road was far from completed by the opening of 1873.²⁷ According to an item in the *Kansas City Journal* in August, 1873,²⁸ the grading had by that time been completed between Glasgow and Salisbury and between Macon and Edina, and iron was being laid in these sections.²⁷ The grading between Salisbury and Macon and between Edina and Keokuk was reported in this article as progressing rapidly. Mention was also made of the contemplated extension of the road at once from Glasgow to Kansas City.

By this time strong suspicions had arisen as to the integrity of the railroad company. Early in 1873 the Macon county court passed a resolution stating first, that there was general suspicion that the managers of the company had used the money that had been subscribed for other purposes than had been contemplated in the subscription, and second that the frequent demands which had been made upon the managers of the company for an account of expenditures had been ignored. The court then instructed the county attorney to make application to the Macon county circuit court for a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the managers of the railroad company to give the county court access to the books of the company and to issue an exhibit showing what had been done with the money subscribed by Macon County.²⁹

²⁵Knox County, 17 miles; Macon County, 15 miles; Chariton County, 16 miles. Nothing in Clark or Randolph counties. From the same sources as the preceding footnote.

²⁶*Edina Sentinel*, Jan. 11, 1872. The original contracts are still on file in the county clerk's office at Macon.

²⁷*Clark County Gazette*, Jan. 16, 1873.

²⁸Reprinted in the *Edina Sentinel*, Aug. 21, 1873.

²⁹At least five miles of track were laid from Macon northeast towards Salt river. (*Macon County Records*, F., 14.)

³⁰*Macon County Records*, E, 535-536.

Some papers on file in the county clerk's office show that the county court met with no success in the matter.²⁹

Evidently things were not going well with the company, whether from their own neglect or misdoings or from some other cause, and by the close of 1873 the company decided to abandon its enterprise. The great panic that occurred in the fall of that year is credited by some with bringing about this decision. The company then ordered the track that had been laid down from Macon to be torn up. Considerable excitement was stirred up in Macon County over the matter. The county court filed a petition with the circuit clerk of Macon County on November 28, 1873, praying for a temporary injunction against the railroad company, the Western Construction Company and J. R. Woodruff and Ed. C. Bates.³⁰ But as the circuit court was not in session at that time, the county court holding that it was entitled to immediate relief, enjoined the defendants from taking up and removing the iron rails and ties until the circuit court could take up the matter.³¹ Later Judge Henry of the circuit court issued a temporary injunction as the county court had asked, ordering the defendants to discontinue tearing up the track. Angry words were exchanged between the railroad men and the sheriff and his posse when this injunction was served, and an attempt was made upon the life of the county attorney, Mr. W. H. Sears.³²

Notwithstanding these legal proceedings all the iron and ties that had been laid in Macon County were ultimately removed.³³ It is not clear however as to whether the iron and ties that had been laid between Salisbury and Glasgow were likewise removed.³⁴ This section was in time acquired by the

²⁹Some other papers in the same office also show that in 1871 the Macon County Court tried to make an investigation of the financial condition of the company but failed.

³⁰The company had by this time changed its name to the Keokuk and Kansas City Railroad Company. (See *Clark County Gazette*, Jan. 16, 1873.)

³¹*Macon County Records*, F. 14.

³²*Clark County Gazette*, Jan. 1, 1874, quoting from *Macon Times*; *Macon Times-Democrat*, Dec. 29, 1904.

³³*Macon Times-Democrat*, Dec. 29, 1904.

³⁴*Clark County Gazette*, Aug. 5, 1875, states that the section between Salisbury and Glasgow was completed and in running order at that time.

North Missouri Railroad Company, now the Wabash Railroad Company, and is to this day the Salisbury and Glasgow branch of the Wabash system. It is the only section of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad that has been used for railroad purposes. Other sections of the road bed stretching thru Clark, Knox and Macon counties, with here and there deep cuts and heavy fills, remain today very much the same as when they were originally constructed, and they serve as constant reminders of the unfortunate experiences of these counties in railroad building shortly after the Civil War.

As far as is known work was never resumed upon the road after the attempt late in 1873 to remove the iron near Macon. There was some talk in 1875 of certain English capitalists taking hold of the road and completing it, but nothing ever came of this talk.²⁵

In seeking for an explanation as to why the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company failed, two facts should be remembered. First that the men in charge were not railroad men. In the case of this company, as of all others having special charters, the legislature had designated a number of men to be the first board of directors and managers of the affairs of the company. These usually belonged to the class of leading citizens. Prominent among them always were lawyers, and the rest were farmers, merchants, doctors and now and then a minister of the Gospel. Railroad men were not named because at that time there was none in the rural districts of Missouri.

Second, that there was no adequate financial provision for the road. This road was to be 114½ miles long. The total resources of the company amounted to \$984,600, of which \$934,600 were in county bonds. This allowed \$8,600 per mile, providing the bonds could be sold at par. But the bonds had to be marketed in eastern cities where little was then known of rural Missouri except that it had been recently harried by war. This did not tend to establish its credit, and hence the bonds sold at very heavy discounts.

²⁵*Chicago Tribune*, July 27, 1875, quoted in *Clark County Gazette*, Aug. 5, 1875. See also *Macon Republican*, Aug. 7, 1874.

At this day it is not easy to determine exactly what were the plans of the board of directors of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, notwithstanding the construction contract referred to above. But in general the idea of the railroad builders was not that they would create and operate a railroad, but that they would grade and bridge their line and lay down the ties, and then they would find some company who would furnish the iron and put the railroad in operation. This at that time was the general tenor of the communications written to the city newspapers about railroad enterprises in the interior of Missouri. Perhaps the directors of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company had something like this in mind.³⁶

Perhaps if the panic of 1873 had not occurred the directors of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company might have succeeded in getting their road far enough along so as to interest some company in taking it over and completing and putting it in operation.

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

MACON COUNTY.

The first county to make a subscription to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company was Macon County. Probably this was due to the fact that many of the promoters of the company, including A. L. Gilstrap, John W. Henry, Clark Green and John F. Williams, lived in Macon County, and no doubt they used their influence with the county court in getting them to make a subscription.³⁷ On April 2, 1867, the county court of Macon County subscribed \$175,000 to the capital stock of the company, ninety per cent of which was to be paid in the bonds of the county, running for five years at the rate of six per cent interest.³⁸ The records show no other conditions upon which this subscription was made.

³⁶From a conversation with Mr. Skinker on Feb. 10, 1921.

³⁷Article by Judge C. P. Hess in the *Macon Republican*, Oct. 28, 1892.

³⁸*Macon County Records*, D, 333.

The county court was evidently interested in the project and was anxious to see it put thru successfully, as might be inferred from the action taken on May 8 when it appointed A. J. Williams and John W. Henry to attend the sessions of the Knox county court a few days later and use their influence in getting that body to subscribe to the stock of the company in order that the location and completion of the road might be expedited.³⁹ The people of Knox County had already voted at a special election on March 12, 1867, to subscribe \$100,000 to the capital stock of some railroad company,⁴⁰ and if the county court had acted promptly Knox County would have been the first to make a subscription instead of Macon. Whether this Macon County delegation had any influence on the Knox County Court or not we can not say, but as a matter of fact Knox County court very shortly after made a subscription.⁴¹

After the Macon County Court had made its subscription of \$175,000, some persons in the county began to raise objections to what had been done and sought to prevent the court from issuing the bonds to cover the subscription. A taxpayers' convention was held in the court house in Macon on August 17, 1867, to discuss the matter, and as a result of this meeting an injunction suit was instituted in the Macon County Circuit Court to restrain the Macon County Court from issuing the bonds.⁴²

This suit was based on the ground that the constitution of the State which went into effect on July 4, 1865, had repealed by implication the law of February 20, 1865, by which the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company had been incorporated and under which the Macon County Court had made its subscription. It was pointed out that whereas the law of February 20, 1865, had authorized subscriptions to the capital stock of this company by the corporate authorities of cities and towns and the county courts of counties without

³⁹*Ibid.*, D, 351.

⁴⁰*Knox County Records*, III, 288.

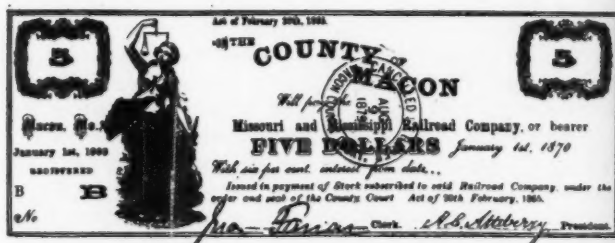
⁴¹*Ibid.*, III, 302.

⁴²Article in *Macon Republican* for June 19, 1884, quoting from *Macon Argus*, for August, 1867.

(Contract Stock Certificate.)

This is to certify that the County of Macon
State of Missouri has this day subscribed to the
 Capital S^t of Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, the sum of
one hundred and twenty five thousand Dollars
 and in full payment thereof on pursuant of his contract this day executed
 and delivered to said Company On this second day of
April 1867
A. L. Litchford and Thomas, newly Clerk Comd.

CONTRACT STOCK CERTIFICATE OF THE FIRST MACON COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION, APRIL 2, 1867.



M. AND M. RAILROAD BOND OF MACON COUNTY.

the matter being referred to the people for their assent, the Constitution of the State which went into effect on July 4, 1865, contained a section (Article XI, Section 14), which provided that the General Assembly should not authorize any county, city or town to be a stockholder in, or loan its credit to any company, association or corporation unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or town at a regular or special election held therein should assent thereto. It was also pointed out that the legislature of Missouri had at its

session of 1865-66 revised the general railroad law so as to conform to this section of the Constitution.⁴³

Accepting these views, Judge Burkhardt of the Macon County Circuit Court therefore decided that, since the subscription of the Macon County Court to the capital stock of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company had not been made until after the Constitution of 1865 had gone into effect and the law of 1865-66 had been enacted, the county court had no authority to make any subscription under the law of February 20, 1865, and that hence the one it had made in 1867 was illegal. An injunction against the Macon county court forbidding it to issue the bonds was therefore granted.⁴⁴

Meanwhile the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company thru A. J. Williams, T. A. Jones and A. L. Gilstrap brought suit in the Supreme Court of Missouri for a writ of mandamus to compel the Macon county court to issue the bonds. After considering the case the Supreme Court decided in October, 1867, that the section of the State Constitution in question (Article XI, Section 14) was a limitation on the future power of the legislature and was not retroactive so as to have any controlling application to laws existing when the constitution was adopted, and that since the Macon county court had made its subscription under the law of February 20, 1865, the company was entitled to the bonds.⁴⁵ The Macon county court then ordered the county clerk to issue the bonds in pursuance of the contract with the company.⁴⁶

On getting the news that the Supreme Court of Missouri had issued a mandamus ordering the Macon county court to issue the bonds to the railroad company, the people of Macon gathered en masse in the courthouse and proceeded to make glad over the outcome. A. L. Gilstrap was called to the chair and formally announced the decision of the court and congratulated the people of the county on that matter. Congratulatory remarks were also made by John W. Henry and

⁴³41 *Missouri Reports*, 453-456. *General Statutes of Mo.*, 1866, p. 338.

⁴⁴Article in *Macon Republican*, June 10, 1864, quoting from *Macon Argus*, August—, 1867.

⁴⁵41 *Missouri Reports*, 453-465.

⁴⁶*Macon County Records*, E, 406.

others. After adopting some formal resolutions expressing their pleasure at the action of the Supreme Court and pledging their co-operation in the building of the road, the meeting voted to thank the county court for supporting internal improvements, and especially for supporting the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company.⁴⁷ In view of some very important later developments in this matter in Macon County, it will be well to keep in mind this incident.

In 1870 the Macon county court made a second subscription of \$175,000.⁴⁸ The records show that on February 23, 1870, James A. Clark, attorney of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company appeared before the Macon county court and moved that it subscribe an additional \$175,000 to the capital stock of the company. The motion was laid over until the March adjourned term.⁴⁹

Apparently two of the judges of the county court were favorable to the second subscription from the very start, but they had to meet with the opposition of the third member, Judge C. P. Hess.⁵⁰ It was he who caused the motion to be put off when it was first introduced. Moreover he took it upon himself to publish some articles in the *Macon Journal* disclosing the facts concerning the railroad as he knew them, and urging the calling of a mass meeting of citizens to consider the matter. He also caused the court to defer consideration of the motion a second time. But no one appears to have paid any attention to his disclosures or his call for a mass meeting, and finally the court voted on April 12, 1870, to subscribe the \$175,000 additional stock.⁵¹

⁴⁷*Macon Argus*, Oct. 30, 1867, reprinted in *Macon Republican*, June 19, 1884.

⁴⁸Between the first and the second subscriptions of the Macon county court, the county courts of four other counties made subscriptions. An account of these other subscriptions will be given in the course of this article.

⁴⁹*Macon County Records*, E, 77-78.

⁵⁰A. C. Atterbury, James R. Aldermann and William D. Roberts composed the county court that made the first subscription in 1867. James R. Aldermann, William D. Roberts and Charles P. Hess composed the court that made the second subscription in 1870. Hess had been elected over J. S. Newmeyer who had been very active in the attempt to keep the county court from issuing the bonds for the first subscription. The re-election of Aldermann and Roberts and the election of Hess would indicate that the people had approved of the first subscription.

⁵¹*Macon Republican*, Oct. 28, 1892. *Macon County Records*, E, 97.

The second subscription was made upon certain very definite conditions which were accepted by the company in writing. They were as follows: (1) That the money realized from the second subscription should be expended in constructing the road from Macon in a southerly direction, commencing where the road should cross the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad; (2) that if the company should at any time locate and build any machine shops for the benefit of the road, they should be located and erected at Macon; (3) that the line of the railroad should be located so as to run thru Macon within 400 feet of the Hannibal and St. Joe and the North Missouri depots as then located.⁵³ Judge Hess claims that when he saw that the other judges were going to vote for the second subscription in spite of his opposition, he succeeded in getting these conditions attached to the subscription, and on that ground he joined the other judges in voting for it.⁵³

No voice seems to have been raised against this second subscription, aside from that of Judge Hess, until June 6, 1870, when a mass meeting was held in Macon to protest against the issuance of the bonds.⁵⁴ Why the opposition did not express itself during the six weeks while the motion was pending before the county court and why it remained inactive until nearly two months after the court had made the subscription, is not at all clear.

Instead of there being any great widespread opposition to the second subscription, it has been claimed that sentiment was strong in Macon and College Mound in favor of the subscription on the ground that it would secure the prompt completion of the road, and it is stated that at a mass meeting

⁵³*Macon County Records, E, 97-99.*

⁵⁴From letters of Judge Hess to the author, dated January 7 and February 19, 1921. Judge Hess claims also that he consented to the second subscription on the further condition that the bonds be issued to the company after the road south of Macon had been completed and then at the rate of \$10,000 to the mile. This condition was never made a matter of record. In fact he states that the bonds for the entire second subscription were signed by the presiding judge and the county clerk on the evening of the day when the court made the subscription and handed over immediately to the company.

⁵⁵*Macon Republican, July 31, 1884.*

held shortly after the one held on June 6, the action of the county court was heartily endorsed.⁵⁵

As a result of these two subscriptions Macon County became obligated to the extent of \$350,000. As matters turned out this sum was much larger than that subscribed by any other county.

KNOX COUNTY.

Knox County was the second county to subscribe to the capital stock of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company. The matter was started there by a petition being presented to the Knox county court on February 6, 1867, asking that a special election be held to ascertain the sense of the qualified voters of the county in regard to the court subscribing \$100,000 for the purpose of constructing a railroad thru the county. The court complied with the petition and ordered an election to be held on March 12, 1867, on an alternative proposition which in substance was as follows:⁵⁶ Shall the court subscribe \$100,000 to a railroad company which may construct a railroad running west from Quincy, Illinois, to some point on the Missouri River, or to a company which may construct a railroad running southwest from Alexandria thru Knox County to intersect the North Missouri Railroad at or near Macon City, or to any other railroad company which may be duly organized under the laws of Missouri and may construct a railroad thru Knox County running thru Edina and connecting with the North Missouri Railroad, or running to Quincy, Illinois, or Macon or any point on the Missouri or the Mississippi River? The stock was to be payable in Knox County bonds bearing 7% interest and running for ten years, and all the money arising from the sale of these bonds was to be expended in the construction of the railroad within the county.⁵⁷ The election was held and resulted in 510 votes being cast for the proposition and only 98 against.⁵⁸

⁵⁵*Ibid.*

⁵⁶*Knox County Records*, III, 274.

⁵⁷On March 5 the county court made some slight changes in the order of the election. (*Knox County Record*, III, 284-285.) Much was made of these changes later when the county opposed the payment of the bonds.

⁵⁸*Ibid.*, III, 288. The vote by townships was as follows:

| | For | Against |
|--------------------------|-----|---------|
| Greensburg township..... | 32 | 11 |
| Lyon..... | 48 | 1 |
| Salt River..... | 31 | 38 |
| Jeddo..... | 52 | 0 |
| Benton..... | 101 | 4 |
| Center..... | 225 | 7 |
| Fabius township..... | 21 | 37 |

In pursuance of this vote the county court on May 13, 1867, subscribed \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company on the following conditions: (1) That the sum of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the subscription be paid in cash to defray the expense of the survey of the road thru Knox County; (2) that the remaining 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the subscription be paid by issuing bonds of the county bearing 7% interest and running ten years; (3) that the bonds be issued to the railroad company only for work actually done on the railroad within the limits of Knox County, which amount of work should in all cases be shown by the estimates of the engineer of the company and verified by his oath.⁵⁹

In the controversy that arose later over the payment of these bonds the county court denied that they had been issued under the authority of this vote of the people and claimed that they had been issued under the authority of the county court itself as provided for in the charter of the company. The details of this matter will be dealt with later.

To the original subscription of \$100,000, which had been authorized by a vote of the people, the county court of Knox County on its own authority subscribed \$130,000 in 1869 and \$55,000 in 1870, in all \$185,000. The records show that on April 6, 1869, a representative of the railroad company appeared before the Knox County Court and produced evidence to the effect that an eastern company proposed to take the contract to finish the roadbed, furnish the iron and equipments from the Mississippi River to the Missouri River, and asked that on the strength of this situation the county court subscribe an additional \$100,000. The court responded that if the railroad company should make such a contract that

⁵⁹Knox County Records, III, 302.

would insure the completion of the road within eighteen months, they would make the additional subscription of \$100,000 payable in Knox County bonds bearing 7% interest. Of that amount \$80,000 would be issued when the road was completed and cars were running from the northeast terminus to Edina, and \$20,000 when it was completed thru the county.⁶⁰ The subscription was actually made on these terms on June 9, 1869.⁶¹ The conditions of the subscription were later modified (Sept. 6, 1869), so that \$50,000 of the bonds were to be issued on the completion of the road bed from Clark City in Clark County, to Edina in Knox County, and the remaining \$50,000 when the cars were running between these two points.⁶²

At the same time that the conditions of this \$100,000 subscription were changed, the county court subscribed an additional \$30,000 payable in Knox County bonds running for two years and bearing 7% interest. This was to assist in completing the "roadbed, ties, bridges, etc.," of the road from Edina to Macon.⁶³

On May 2, 1870, the county court made another subscription of \$55,000 with the provision that the stock should be taken and paid for in the bonds of the county bearing 7% interest for ten years from February 1, 1870, and that in no case should the bonds be issued or made payable except for work actually done on the railroad in Knox County, which amount of work should be shown by the estimates of the railroad company and verified by their oaths.⁶⁴

By these actions of the county court, Knox County became obligated to the amount of \$285,000 in behalf of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, of which amount \$100,000 had been voted by the people and \$185,000 had been subscribed by the county court on its own authority.

But fortunately for the county, the county court succeeded in withdrawing the subscription for \$100,000 that had been made by the county court in 1869. The withdrawal came

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, III, 452.

⁶¹*Ibid.*, III, 473-474.

⁶²*Ibid.*, III, 488.

⁶³*Knox County Records*, III, 488.

⁶⁴*Ibid.*, III, 580.

about in this way. It will be recalled that this subscription had been made upon certain rather definite conditions. Instead therefore of turning over the bonds to the railroad company at the time when the subscription was made, the court appointed Philip B. Linville as trustee for the county and the railroad company for the purpose of receiving and holding in trust the \$100,000. This was done on November 10, 1870. Certain modifications were made at that time in the conditions that had been laid down when the subscription had been made. The trustee was to pay out the bonds to the railroad company only when the railroad was completed from Macon via Edina to the Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska Railroad, now the Burlington from Keokuk to Centerville, and should have cars running thereon. If the road should not be completed and have cars running upon it by July 4, 1872, then the trustee was to bring the bonds into court and destroy them and the subscription was to be considered void. Provision was also made for an extension of time beyond July 4, 1872, if the company should be delayed in its work and in making contracts because of any suit that was pending or any controversy that might arise out of the forfeiture of a certain contract. The trustee was put under a \$200,000 bond, and the railroad company was required to give assent to the changes in the conditions of the subscription.⁶⁵

It is not known whether there was any considerable opposition in the county to the additional subscriptions at the time when they were made, but by the latter part of 1871 the action of the court began to be criticized so as to call forth newspaper comment.⁶⁶ Special exception seems to have been taken to the subscriptions of \$30,000 and \$55,000. By the close of 1872 sentiment became very strong in favor of cancelling the bonds for \$100,000 that had been placed in the hands of Linville.⁶⁷ The road was far from being finished at that time and the future was not very promising. The court therefore ordered Linville to produce the bonds for cancellation. Accordingly

⁶⁵*Knox County Records*, III, 636-639.

⁶⁶*Edina Sentinel*, Dec. 28, 1871, Jan. 4 and Feb. 15, 1872.

⁶⁷*Ibid.*, Jan. 16, 1873.

on February 4, 1873, he brought the bonds into court and at their order burned them "under the direction and in the presence of the court."⁸⁸

On the next day Thomas O. Walmsley, former president of the county court, appeared before that body and turned in bonds for \$2,000. He had been given \$7,000 in bonds as a trustee which evidently he was to turn over to the railroad company as estimates of work were presented to him by the chief engineer. He actually turned over \$5,000 to the company so that he had only \$2,000 to return to the court. As soon as these bonds were produced in court, they were forthwith destroyed.⁸⁹ It is not known what subscription these bonds were a part of, but it is probable that they were a part of the \$55,000 subscription.

Deducting the \$102,000 bonds that had never been delivered to the company but were destroyed in February, 1873, from the total of all the subscriptions, it would appear that Knox County was obligated to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company to the extent of only \$183,000. As a matter of fact, however, its obligations amounted to \$184,600.⁹⁰ The difference came about in this way. The first subscription of \$100,000 was overpaid by \$12,500; the one for \$30,000 was underpaid by \$11,900; and the one for \$55,000 by \$2,000. Tabulating these figures we get the following:

| | Amount of subscrip- tion. | Amount of bonds issued. |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1867..... | \$100,000 | \$112,500 |
| 1868..... | 30,000 | 19,100 |
| 1870..... | 55,000 | 53,000 ⁹¹ |

Of the total amount of bonds issued, \$100,000 had been authorized by the people and the remainder, \$84,600, by order of the county court.

⁸⁸*Knox County Records*, IV, 120.

⁸⁹*Ibid.*, IV, 125.

⁹⁰*Knox County Records*, IV, 280. *Knox County History*, 720.

⁹¹Doubtless the difference here is due to the \$2,000 bonds that Judge Walmsley returned to the court and burned at its order.

CHARITON COUNTY.

In 1867, the year in which Macon and Knox counties made their initial subscriptions, Chariton County likewise subscribed \$100,000. The first step towards that end was taken by the county court on October 18, 1867, when it ordered an election to be held on November 28, for the purpose of submitting to the vote of the resident taxpayers "without regard to race (*sic*), sex, collar (*sic*)" a proposition authorizing the county court to subscribe \$100,000 stock in the Brunswick and Chillicothe Railroad Company, and \$100,000 in the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, provided that each of these roads should run thru Chariton County.⁷³ The date of the election was later changed to December 5.⁷³

The county court records do not disclose what the results of the election were, but evidently they were favorable, for four days after the election the county court subscribed \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri and the Mississippi Railroad Company, payable in the bonds of the county subject to the following conditions: First, that the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company should locate and construct their road so that it would not cross the North Missouri railroad at a point east of Salisbury at a greater distance than one mile west of Keytesville, and that it would cross the Missouri River between Cambridge and Keytesville Landing; second, that when the president of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company should present to the county court of Chariton County sufficient evidence that they were able with the addition of the Chariton County bonds to construct their road thru Chariton County and that they will spend the same for this purpose and no other, and shall present a certificate of paid up stock in the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company to the amount of \$100,000, then the county court would issue to the company bonds to the amount of \$100,000 bearing 8% interest.⁷⁴

⁷³Chariton County Records, A, 681.

⁷⁴*Ibid.*, A, 701.

⁷⁵Chariton County Records, A, 707-708.

There was a further condition that within ninety days from the sale or hypothecation of the bonds, the company would begin work on the railroad somewhere within the county, and that the whole should be completed within twenty-four months from the sale or hypothecation of the bonds.⁷⁵

A change was made in the conditions of the subscription on December 23, 1868, by striking out all the restrictions relative to where or on what line the road should be built, provided however that it should extend for 24 miles thru the county. Provision was also made that if the railroad company was not able by their own means together with the \$100,000 stock taken by the county and with other stock taken by the "counties of Chariton and Saline," to grade and prepare the roadbed thru Chariton and Saline counties, then the order of the Chariton county court subscribing \$100,000 would be null and void.⁷⁶ A still further change was made in the conditions on March 2, 1869, reducing the number of miles that the road should extend thru the county from 24 to 21.⁷⁷

Notwithstanding the fact that the subscription was made in December, 1867, the bonds were not issued until May 14, 1869.⁷⁸ Evidently the county court delayed taking action for the purpose of seeing whether the railroad company would be actually able to construct the road or not.

There is no evidence that Chariton County was ever asked to make a second subscription. She therefore became obligated to the extent of only \$100,000, which amount had been voted by the people and had not been subscribed by the county court alone.

CLARK COUNTY.

Clark County did not become interested in the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company until 1868, and it was three years before she completed arrangements for a subscription. As to why the matter was delayed so long we shall now see.

⁷⁵*Ibid.*, A, 707-708.

⁷⁶*Ibid.*, B, 119.

⁷⁷*Ibid.*, B, 146.

⁷⁸*Chariton County Records*, B, 184.

On July 7, 1868, the Clark county court ordered a special election to be held thruout the county on the following August 1 for the purpose of ascertaining whether the people would authorize a subscription of \$75,000 to the capital stock of the Alexandria and Nebraska City Railroad Company and a similar amount to the capital stock of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, with the provision that the subscriptions would be paid in bonds of the county running for twenty years at 7% interest, and that the bonds should be placed in the hands of a county commissioner and paid to the railroad companies when their roads were built and cars actually running across the country.⁷⁹

On July 22 the terms of this proposition, as far as the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company was concerned, were changed so as to obligate the company to construct its road so that it would pass thru certain points, such as Fairmount and St. Francisville. The terms were further changed so as to entitle the railroad company to \$37,500 of the bonds when the road should be completed and cars running to the junction of the road with the Alexandria and Nebraska City Railroad, and the remaining \$37,500 when the road was completed and cars running to St. Francisville.⁸⁰

The records show that the election was carried by a "majority of the qualified voting taxpayers of the county,"⁸¹ but the number of votes for and against is not recorded. James Fitz Henry was thereupon appointed by the county court as the agent of the county to carry out the terms of the contract as had been agreed upon and submitted to a vote of the people. One of the county judges, it should be said, protested against this order.⁸²

The Alexandria and Nebraska City Railroad Company accepted the terms of the contract on August 7, 1868, less than a week after the election,⁸³ but the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company did not accept them until July 14, 1869,

⁷⁹*Clark County Records*, F, 257-258.

⁸⁰*Clark County Records*, F, 265-266.

⁸¹*Ibid.*, F, 280.

⁸²*Ibid.*

⁸³*Ibid.*, F, 282-283.

and the acceptance was not filed with the county court until September 8.⁸⁴

Meanwhile efforts were made to have Washington Township in Clark County subscribe also to the capital stock of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company. The county court set the election for three different dates, November 25, 1868, March 9, 1869 and April 7, 1869.⁸⁵ But no record has been found as to whether any of these elections was ever held, and if so, what the results were.

Notwithstanding the fact that the county had voted the subscription in 1868, and the railroad company had accepted the terms of the contract in 1869, the bonds were not issued by the county court at once. Evidently the railroad company was not able to meet the terms of the contract.

On January 9, 1870, the county court was asked to subscribe on its own authority an additional \$125,000 in the bonds of the county, provided the company would construct the road continuously from Edina to Fairmount by way of Kahoka and St. Francisville.⁸⁶ The court refused to comply with the request, but it ordered a special election to be held on July 30, 1870, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the qualified voters favored an additional subscription of \$75,000 to Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company (the same as the Alexandria and Nebraska City Railroad Company), and an additional subscription of \$125,000 to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company on condition that the roads should be completed thru the county and put in operation.⁸⁷

A thoro search thru the county court records and the newspapers failed to show what the outcome of this election was. But it has been reported that the proposition was rejected by an overwhelming majority.⁸⁸

Notwithstanding this expression of disapproval on the part of the people, the county court in May, 1871, on the motion of J. M. Archer, attorney for the Missouri and Missis-

⁸⁴*Ibid.*, F. 606.

⁸⁵*Ibid.*, F. 293, 391, and 445-447.

⁸⁶*Clark County Records*, G, 95-98.

⁸⁷*Ibid.*

⁸⁸*History of Clark County*, 294.

ssippi Railroad Company, subscribed 2,000 shares at \$100 a share in the capital stock of that company. One of the county judges, S. W. Morehouse, protested against the subscription.⁸⁹ The subscription was made on the following terms and conditions:⁹⁰ First, that it should be paid in the bonds of the county running for 20 years at 8% interest; second, that the proceeds from the sale of the bonds should be used in constructing that part of the road running thru Clark County; third, that when the company should file with the county clerk their acceptance of the subscription, the court should issue the bonds and deliver them to the financial agent of the county. This agent should have the right to sell the bonds and turn over the proceeds of the sale to the railroad company as fast as the work progresses on the road in Clark County; fourth, that the railroad company should locate and maintain their railroad within one-third of a mile of Fairmount and extending in a northeasterly direction to St. Francisville, and should locate depots at those places; fifth, that the company should begin work at both ends of the line within sixty days after the issue and delivery of the bonds, and keep up the work steadily; sixth, that the acceptance by the railroad company of the subscription would be construed as a release of all rights and privileges and franchises to which it was entitled under the subscription of 750 shares at \$100 each made in August, 1868.

The railroad company promptly accepted these terms on which the subscription of \$200,000 was made and rescinded the subscription of \$75,000 made in 1868.⁹¹

The action of the county court aroused a storm of great fury thruout the county. The *Clark County Gazette*, edited by W. B. Christy, was very bitter in its denunciation of the county court.⁹² The *Alexandria Commercial* however favored the action of the county court.⁹³

⁸⁹Clark County Records, G, 460.

⁹⁰Ibid., G, 461-464.

⁹¹Clark County Records, G, 464.

⁹²Clark County Gazette, May 10, May 17, and May 24, 1871.

⁹³Ibid., May 24, 1871.

On January 5, 1871, a large number of citizens of the county met at Waterloo, the county seat of Clark County, and presented to the county court a petition that had been signed by 1,760 citizens of the county asking it to rescind its action in subscribing \$125,000 in addition to the \$75,000 that had subscribed by vote of the people in August, 1868.⁹⁴ The petition set forth the following reasons for what it asked: First, the order of the court in making the subscription had been procured by fraud, connivance and misrepresentation; second, the subscription had been taken against the wish and will of a large majority of the taxpayers of the county, as the number of signers to the petition would indicate; third, the subscription and order had been made without any guaranty that the proceeds of the bonds would be expended on that part of the road lying in the county; fourth, the order was illegal, irregular and void.

The petition was overruled by the county court the next day and was thereupon withdrawn.⁹⁵ Whereupon a meeting of the anti-railroad men was held on the same day at Waterloo and a special committee was appointed to confer with the county court. This special committee at once asked the court to rescind its order subscribing to the capital stock of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, but the court refused to comply and even declined to withhold the bonds until after the committee had had a chance to confer with the railroad company about the matter.⁹⁶

The county court however appointed a committee of four citizens to confer with the directors of the railroad company for the purpose of securing and protecting the best interests of the county in the subscription that had been made.⁹⁷ On the same day, June 6, the railroad company formally reported to the county court that it accepted the subscription of \$200,000 and released the county court from the subscription of \$75,000 that had been made by vote of the people in 1868.⁹⁸

⁹⁴*Clark County Records*, G, 471-472; *Clark County Gazette*, June 7, 1871.

⁹⁵*Clark County Gazette*, June 7, 1871. *Clark County Records*, G, 477.

⁹⁶*Clark County Gazette*, June 7, 1871.

⁹⁷*Clark County Records*, G, 479-480.

⁹⁸*Ibid.*, G, 480-481.

The controversy was taken up by the *Edina Sentinel* in behalf of the railroad company. In an article this paper declared that the court had determined a year previous to subscribe \$200,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company and had carefully drawn up an order that would have secured the interests of the county and also have insured the completion of the road. The court had however been deterred from issuing the order by "a mob of 150 rough and hard men" who assembled at Waterloo and "drank whiskey freely and would let no man but anti-railroad men speak."⁹⁹

The *Clark County Gazette* answered the *Sentinel* by saying that the county court had not consulted its constituency by either submitting the proposition to a vote or by circulating petitions, that the order of May, 1870, had been very loosely drawn and gave no assurance at all, that the "mob" was composed of 600 to 1,000 of the best citizens of the county, that there were only four cases of drunkenness in the crowd, and that everybody was allowed to speak whether for the railroad or not.¹⁰⁰

The committee of citizens which had been appointed by the county court to confer with the railroad company met with the officials of the company very shortly and tried to get them to agree that the road would be built before the bonds should be issued or that they would give bond to the amount of \$400,000 that the road would be completed by a specified time. The company refused to agree to these terms but proposed to guarantee to complete the railroad thru Clark County by June, 1873, and have cars running between Fairmount and St. Francisville, provided no obstacles to the construction of the road should be interposed by Clark County or its citizens. It also proposed to call for the bonds at the rate of only 80 cents on the dollar while the road was being built to meet the expenses of construction. It further agreed not to ask for a second subscription from the county.¹⁰¹

⁹⁹*Clark County Gazette*, June 7, 1871.

¹⁰⁰*Clark County Gazette*, June 7, 1871.

¹⁰¹*Ibid.*, June 14, 1871.

In spite of the very definite opposition of so large a number of people in the county, the county court issued the bonds,¹⁰² and the county thereby became obligated on behalf of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company to the amount of \$200,000.

CHARITON TOWNSHIP IN HOWARD COUNTY.

Howard County was not interested in the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company to the same extent as Macon, Knox, Chariton and Clark counties because the railroad was to touch the county at only one point and that one point was Glasgow. Now Glasgow is at the extreme southwestern corner of the county, just across the line from Chariton County. The road was to run from Salisbury to Glasgow and cross the county line at the latter point. Hence it was difficult to get any county wide interest in the matter. It was therefore left to Chariton Township in which Glasgow is located to do something of herself, if Howard County was to have any part in the project. Hence a petition was presented to the Howard county court by some resident taxpayers of Chariton Township on October 15, 1868, asking that a proposition should be submitted to the qualified voters of Chariton Township on October 20, 1868, as to whether the township should subscribe \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company.¹⁰³

The subscription was to be made subject to the following conditions:¹⁰⁴ First, the railroad company should build the road so as to run near the limits of the township and come within the corporate limits; second, the bonds were to run for ten years at 8% interest; third, the proceeds of the bonds were to be used in constructing the road from Glasgow to the north until the amount was expended; fourth, the bonds were to be delivered to a commissioner appointed by the county court who should deliver them to the company as soon as contracts for the construction of the railroad had been

¹⁰²*Ibid.*, June 28, 1871.

¹⁰³*Howard County Records*, XV, 30-31.

¹⁰⁴*Ibid.*

entered into and the commissioner should be satisfied that the work had been commenced in good faith; fifth, the subscription should not be binding unless the work should be begun within two years from date.

The election was later deferred to December 1, 1868, on practically the same terms¹⁰⁵ and it resulted in a favorable vote, 275 votes being cast for the proposition and only 83 against it.¹⁰⁶ On February 1, 1869, a commissioner was appointed to subscribe \$100,000 in behalf of Chariton Township¹⁰⁷ and presumably the bonds were delivered at once or very shortly thereafter to the railroad company.¹⁰⁸

SUMMARY.

Summarizing we find that four counties and one township became obligated thru the issuing of bonds in behalf of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| Macon County— | \$350,000.. | \$175,000 in 1867 by order of the county court. |
| | | 175,000 in 1870 by order of the county court. |
| | | |
| Knox County . . . | 184,600.. | 100,000 in 1867 by vote of the people ¹⁰⁹ . |
| | | 12,500 in 1867 by order of the county court. |
| | | 19,100 in 1868 by order of the county court. |
| | | 53,000 in 1870 by order of the county court. |
| Chariton County.. | 100,000.. | 100,000 in 1867 by vote of the people. |
| Clark County . . . | 200,000.. | 200,000 in 1871 by order of the county court. |

¹⁰⁵*Ibid.*, XV, 51-52.

¹⁰⁶*Howard County Records*, XV, 80.

¹⁰⁷*Ibid.*, XV, 99.

¹⁰⁸The county court of Howard County was petitioned by the citizens of Prairie Township to submit a proposition to subscribe \$75,000 to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, and it ordered an election to be held on October 6, 1868, at Roanoke. (See *Howard County Records*, XV, 67). The records do not show whether this election was ever held or not.

¹⁰⁹This is a disputed point, as has already been indicated.

Chariton Township

in Howard county 100,000.. 100,000 in 1869 by vote of the people.

Total.....\$934,600

From this it will be seen that two counties had made subscriptions by order of their county courts, one county and one township by vote of the people, and one county partly by order of the county court and partly by vote of the people. If, as Knox County later claimed, her first subscription was by order of the county court and not by vote of the people, then there would be three counties in the first group instead of two.

In this connection mention should be made of the fact that on January 30, 1872, less than a year after the last subscription had been made to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, the legislature of Missouri passed an act repealing that section of the charters of 60 railroad companies that had been granted between 1837 and 1865, inclusive, so far as this section authorized county courts to make subscriptions without first having obtained authority by a two-thirds vote of the voters of the county.¹¹⁰ Not every one of these 60 railroad companies had actually materialized, but many of those that had been organized under their charters were, like the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, failing or had failed and were entailing great loss on the part of the subscribing counties and cities. The legislature therefore sought to put an end to further loss by this sweeping measure.

(To be continued in the next number of the *Review*.)

¹¹⁰*Laws of Missouri*, 1872, 76-78.

THE FOLLOWERS OF DUDEN

By William G. Bek.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

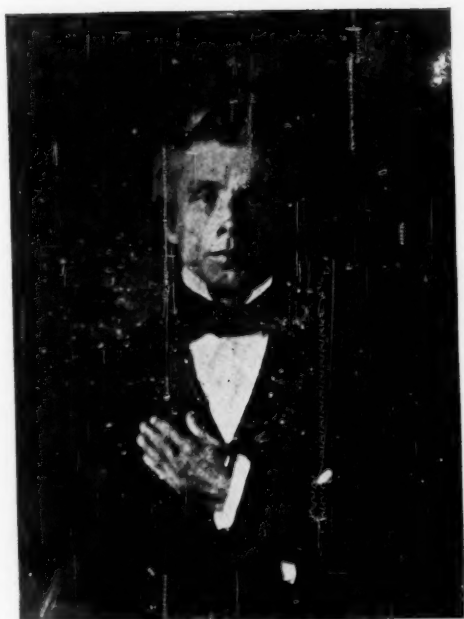
LETTERS OF FREDERICK STEINS.

"On April 1, 1834, I left New Loehdorf in order to go to Neuenhaus, where my wife and children had already gone. The parting from our friends was sad for all of us. On the following day several other emigrants—Ehlis, Rothe, Kloenne and my brother Peter arrived in wagons. Still having some matters of business to attend to in Hoehe, my family and I departed for that place and then continued to Langenfeld and thence to Hittdorf. The emigrants from Benrath and Langenfeld having arrived, we took a boat, and after many delays arrived at Ordingen. Here my parents joined us, as did also Scheulen, Schmitz, Huelsen and Schuetz. At Ruhrort we were joined by Arnz and the Boehmer family. At this place I and several others left the boat in order to go to The Hague to secure our passes. We took a small, fast steam-boat which soon overtook the passenger ship carrying our company. As we passed our friends who had crowded into the bow of the ship cheered us with a lusty bon voyage. In Lobith on the Dutch border we had to leave our boat because our passes had to be approved by the Prussian ambassador in The Hague. Brueggerhof and I took a cart to drive over to Arnheim, while the rest of our small group stayed in Lobith. At Arnheim B. and I took the mail coach for The Hague. The following morning we went to the Prussian ambassador and complained because the Dutch would not honor our Prussian passes. The ambassador at once went to the Office of Foreign Affairs and after a lengthy interview informed us that our affair was a serious and complicated one and that he would take counsel with the king. That same evening we were told that the

king intended to let us thru. This was a great relief, for all day long we had been ordered to go from the Office of Foreign Affairs to the office of the justice and back again. We surely thought the Dutch would choke on the letter of their stupid laws. Late on Tuesday we were told to go back to Arnheim, where on Wednesday, or at the latest, on Thursday morning our passes would be in the hands of the Procureur-Criminel.

"The impression which the tidy, beautiful estates of the Dutch peasants made on us on our way here is unforgettable.—The road from Lobith to Arnheim runs for the most part between dikes and is therefore narrow, but it is good. From Arnheim to The Hague the road is paved with brick, and since it is level everywhere the mail coach traveled so fast that it covered the distance of some sixty German miles in twelve hours.—In The Hague we took advantage of our idle time to inspect the city and its surroundings. We visited Sheveningen, where I saw the North Sea for the first time, just as the tide was coming in.—I can not describe the repulsive impression which the dirty, ragged people of Sheveningen made on me. Almost all of them were begging and asked for alms.—Close to Sheveningen we saw a light-house which we visited and where a dirty fisherman let us in. From there we looked far out upon the ocean. Then we returned to The Hague again to enjoy the pretty park and the beautiful pictures and paintings and the many curious specimens in the museum, but all the while it seemed to me as if we were surrounded by people from Sheveningen, it seemed as if I could not get rid of their smell of blubber.

"On the eighth of April we had finished our business and started back to Arnheim. On our way we took a side trip to Rotterdam to inspect our ship, the Jefferson, which was riding at anchor on the Maas River.—The road to Rotterdam is most unattractive, gloomy and desolate.—On the ninth we reached Arnheim and the following morning we saw the Procureur-Criminel, who had just received our papers from The Hague. New difficulty had arisen on account of the formalities of the Dutch government. I am beginning to wonder if I shall be able to get away from here to-day. Brueg-



FREDERICK STEINES

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gerhoff had the good sense to stay in Rotterdam.—In the inns everything is very expensive, not on account of lack of provisions, but because the people have to raise the excessive state taxes. Oh Europe! Europe! what unnatural exertions your distorted conditions make necessary! I feel that I am fortunate to be so close to your borders. Even my last hours spent in you must bring such things to my attention that my departure may be made more easy. Is it not painful, most painful to have to curse one's fatherland, because selfish, crowned despots have forged about her bonds, so that a human being, who has the love of freedom in his breast, can not endure to live within her borders? Farewell Germany! Farewell Europe! May there rise over you a new, a more cheering sun, whose light will send peace and joy into the hearts of men.—A young Englishman who took breakfast with me, also cursed his wretched difficulties with his passes. He said such things were unknown in England. Dear young man, England, too, has its defects. Perhaps there are defects everywhere. If this is the case we shall part all the more gladly when the great curtain falls and the great spectacle of the world vanishes from our sight. But I shall hope for the best. In the still seclusion of the Missouri forests, where nature still reigns supreme, there it must be better. There many hearts shaken by storms will find peace, that peace for which alone it yearns.—I do not like the customs of the Dutch. They do not dine till three or four o'clock in the afternoon. During morning hours the lazy people sleep. Except on extraordinary occasions the business hours do not begin till eleven o'clock in the forenoon. At six o'clock in the evening the business houses are open again, and even in The Hague we transacted business till eleven o'clock at night.—It is unpardonable on the part of the Dutch government to impose such delay and such difficulties upon us Prussians, since we are supplied with valid passes, and have given evidence that we have property, and especially when these various facts have been attested by a Dutch notary."

Baltimore, June 8, 1834.

"Dear Dellmann and dear sister:—

"On the morning of April 17 the anchors were raised and we left Rotterdam, but were detained at the locks of Helvoetsluis. On the twentieth we saw the coasts of England and of France. We had passed Calais and Dover during the previous night. The twenty-second we were in the Atlantic Ocean. The twenty-third brought us fine northeast wind, which is always agreeable because then the ship does not lie on its side. During such days we shortened the lagging hours with songs and jests. For twelve days we had terribly stormy weather. On the seventh of May we were under the 36th degree of latitude and the 39th of longitude. The captain intended to steer in a southwesterly direction and later to cross the Gulf Stream at right angles. Prevailing winds, however, finally forced him to turn northward, so that after much tacking we arrived at the great Bank of Newfoundland on the eighteenth of May. Here the weather was most disagreeable. On the first of June we were opposite Cape Henry where a pilot came to us. In the afternoon of this day we saw the American coast for the first time. The whole ship's company at once gathered about me and joyfully sang the following song which I had written on the twenty-fifth of May in the neighborhood of Nova Scotia.

(In the "Immigrants' Song," Mr. Steines expresses the joy felt at the sight of the American shore, where he thinks tyranny has no abode, where man is free in the exercise of his legitimate employment, and unmolested in the enjoyment of his earnings. He recalls the anguish felt at severing the bonds and ties of the homeland. He voices the hope which fills all the hearts at the end of the long and perilous journey. He pledges the undivided loyalty of all the immigrants to the principles for which America stands and pleads that America may receive them as hospitably as they come trustingly. He sings the praises of the Father of our Country who laid the foundation of this glorious government. In conclusion he rejoices that the children of the immigrants will have a rich inheritance in being American citizens.)

"On account of unfavorable winds we cast anchor, somewhat southeast of the mouth of the Potomac, on the afternoon of June the second. On the afternoon of the fourth we reached Fort McHenry, where health officers came to us, and altho they found us in excellent health, we were obliged to lie at anchor in order to comply with the quarantine law. We landed in Baltimore at noon on the sixth of June.

"The higher one ascends the Chesapeake the more beautiful its shores become. What beautiful, dense and extensive forests one sees, and what countless shades of green they present! Very, very picturesque! The city of Baltimore is very well situated. However, it is still too young, and too much in the process of developing to be called beautiful. Cows and swine seek their food in the streets. The presence of so many negroes and mulattoes, of course, made a peculiar impression on us. I must confess that I was very much surprised to see so many negroes parade the streets today, Sunday, adorned like the most elegant white persons.

"Today the clergymen of this city offered thanks to God for bringing us safe and sound to land. We endured many hardships on our journey but after all nothing like a ship from Bremen, which has been held in quarantine since the 31st of May on account of smallpox, which had broken out among the passengers and had taken a toll of four deaths. One young woman who lodges at the same place with us—German House, Pratt Street corner at the bridge—unfortunately became a widow on this ship. All these people came from the region of Hessen-Homburg.—An exceedingly great number of Germans arrive here and in other cities, as I learn daily from the papers.

"Father, mother and brother Peter have gone to the German Lutheran Church. I was unable to go because I am suffering from a boil on my right leg.—The heat is already quite oppressive, and every one is getting lighter clothing and straw hats. Many of our company are already quite Americanized, as far as clothing is concerned.—We have met many Germans who emigrated before us. Even during the first days of our residence here I have been surprised by Ger-

man men and women who addressed me on the street and inquired whether I had also arrived on the boat that had lately come. Answering in the affirmative they exhausted themselves in lamentations and deprecations regarding their lot. Even among the educated Germans I find some who criticise the state of Missouri very severely. Then I usually cross-examined these people, and it was usually found that they had not seen the state of Missouri at all, and thus were criticising without true cause, or they had other unmistakably selfish intentions. Some laud the state of Illinois, others praise the state of Ohio, while still others prefer Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia. Everyone is guided by his own interests or the purpose of his speculation. Of Duden they say: 'That man has much to answer for, he has led many people into misery.' But we do not care a straw for all that, and shall hasten as quickly as possible to the lower Missouri. On our whole journey we were cheerful and are so still. On the first of May some remarked: 'My, what a storm!' and someone replied: 'Never mind, in Solingen, there are also storms in Solingen.' This led to discussions in which the officers of justice, the tax collectors and others who have distinguished themselves by tyranny, deception, extortion and injustice of all kinds were severely criticised. To my great joy, however, I have always found that the King of Prussia is highly esteemed, but that he is criticised severely for not punishing his subordinate officers in an exemplary manner, when they transgress so unpardonably against his subjects. —But I must not discuss this point further, it might lead too far. Silence is also a good thing. The sweetest revenge is, after all, to heap coals of fire on the head of one's enemy.

"Father and brother Peter have just come from Mr. Karthaus where they have made inquiry in regard to the transportation of our belongings to the Ohio, and also as to the matter of money exchange. Our baggage will be loaded to-morrow or the day after. We shall take the railroad as far as Fredericktown, the present terminal of the road, and from there the railroad company will transport our goods to Wheeling. The freight charges will be \$1.50 per hundredweight,

"In regard to the money exchange, I must tell you, that there was not enough money on hand in Rotterdam to properly change our money. We naturally refrained from taking drafts on special banks here. In exchanging Prussian Friedrichsdor, English sovereigns, and Dutch ten Gulden pieces one sustains a great loss here. The Dutch ducat fares but little better. It is most advisable to bring Fr. Kronthaler and five franc pieces, for in their exchange but slight loss is sustained. The scale of exchange at present is as follows: 1 Friedrichsdor, \$3.70; 1 sovereign, \$4.44; 1 ten Gulden piece, \$3.75; 8 Kronenthaler, \$1.08; 1 five franc piece, 94 cents; 1 Napoleond'or, \$3.62.

June 12.

"This morning at 5 o'clock our parents, Auguste and Ernst together with old Mr. Bennerz departed for Fredericktown. The rest of us will not leave till this afternoon since we have business to transact.—Our provisions of which we had a great surplus, we sold for \$200.00—our baggage was loaded yesterday. Our parents, brother Peter, myself and two families from Leichlingen have chartered two railroad cars to haul our 7098 pounds of baggage, at \$1.50 per one hundred pounds. At Fredericktown the cars will be placed on other trucks. From there we shall ride on the baggage wagons to Wheeling. As far as Fredericktown we shall travel in the passenger coach. No fare is charged us from here to Fredericktown, as the price paid for the baggage includes transportation for the persons.—Please have the printer Siebel in Solingen insert an item in his paper stating that we have all arrived safely, for at present we do not have the time to write to all of our friends. You shall not have any lack of letters from us later on. Auf Wiedersehn!

Your loving brother,

FREDERICK STEINES."

Frederick Valley on the Tavern Creek,
Franklin County, Missouri, September 15, 1834.

"Dear Relatives and Friends:—

"Finally I undertake to write to you, but with what feelings you will be able to judge, in a measure, as you read

on. I am unfortunately obliged to report to you many unpleasant things. I have delayed writing you for two reasons. In the first place I had hoped that you should hear of my misfortune in an indirect way before I gave you confirmation of the awful truth. In the second place it was absolutely impossible for me to tell the gruesome story. Now that time has healed the wounds in part, I feel that I can relate to you my misfortunes. The telling will relieve my feelings and ease my suffering. This is the dreadful news; I am a widower and I am childless. Brother Peter, too, is a widower. Incomprehensible indeed are God's ways.

"Late in the afternoon, on the second of July, we arrived in St. Louis. After we landed, brother Peter at once hastened up town, and soon came back with brother Hermann and cousin Greef. The joy of meeting was indeed great. I was charmed to have made such a long journey successfully and to have lost none of those who constituted the happiness of my life. Was it not, in a great measure, for the sake of my children that I had attempted the great undertaking, and did they not surround me well and cheerful? Everybody agreed that rarely did German immigrants arrive so sound and well.

"Brother Hermann, whom we wrote from Fredericktown, had engaged for us a dwelling for a month. We betook ourselves there at once. Good old Bennerz had to spend another night with our baggage on the boat. St. Louis is situated on a hill, like most of the American cities that I have seen. Its situation is pretty and seems to be healthful. Yet it is maintained, that from the opposite-lying state of Illinois, which is said to contain much lowland and many swamps, bad, unhealthful air is carried across.

"On Saturday morning the children seemed to be in perfect health and Auguste and Ernst vied with one another as to who could carry some of the purchases of household articles up stairs most quickly. The heat had for some days been extremely great. In the cities along the Ohio sporadic cases of cholera had been reported, also a sort of fever which the natives called bilious fever. In St. Louis also some persons were afflicted with the ailment. But we were still all

well, perfectly well. On the fifth of July the whole family enjoyed its dinner to the fullest. About three o'clock in the afternoon my brothers and I went out of town to visit with Peter Knecht. On the following morning I intended to go out to the country to buy some land. We had just arrived at Peter Knecht's and were engaged in pleasant conversation, when cousin Greef came rushing in breathlessly and said, 'Fritz, come home quickly, your oldest daughter is getting very sick!' How I got home I do not know. I arrived there simultaneously with the physician who had been summoned. Auguste was pale as a corpse and to add to my terror, Ernst, too, had just been put to bed, dreadfully sick. All medical skill and effort was in vain. At six o'clock Auguste died, and half an hour later little Ernst was a corpse. During the night Peter's wife had an attack of the most violent convulsions and the following morning she, too, lay dead. Ida, my third child also had an attack but after a few days seemed to be on the road to recovery. On the morning that Peter's wife died, my dear wife, with whom I had lived so very happily, began to complain of great weariness. She went to bed, slept almost continuously, and died on Wednesday morning, the ninth of July. On the evening before my youngest child, Lebrecht, died of the terrible cholera also. Two days later, while out walking with my brother Peter, to find a little diversion and consolation, Peter suffered a violent attack of abdominal pain. Hurrying home with him we found our friend, the old Mr. Paffrath, sick in bed, suffering from the cholera. On the following morning the poor old man was dead. How he did suffer! Brother Peter was very, very sick. He firmly believed that he would not recover and charged father and me to look after his young son, Otto. Mother felt badly, as did also father, and brother Hermann was quite ill. My little Ida continued to ail, but, as the physicians told me, was out of danger.

"Almost everybody suffered from abdominal troubles. How could it be otherwise under the circumstances? Such frightful heat, clouds of dust in the streets, stench everywhere in the city, arising from animals which had died in the streets,

or from swamps near the city that were drying out, or from tanneries, slaughter houses and similar sources, for boundless is the filth in the American cities, and nowhere a trace of rules of sanitation. No wonder that one sees the hearse almost continuously on the streets during the hot months.

"Thinking that Ida was slowly but surely on the road to recovery, several of us left the city to look for suitable land. While gone I had the most terrible forebodings that things were not right with my child. Arriving on the 30th in St. Louis, the awful news awaited me that my last child had died on the 25th and had been buried the following day.—Spare me the attempt of describing a nameless grief.

"Now let me go back and tell you about our journey from Baltimore to St. Louis. In Baltimore we made a contract with the railroad company to haul us and our possessions over their line, which is finished as far as Fredericktown. This distance we made very rapidly, for leaving Baltimore at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived in Fredericktown two and a half hours later. Here the wagon or rather car boxes were bodily placed on other sets of trucks, and six horses were hitched to each wagon. Our company now consisted of father and mother, brother Peter with his wife and child, Pafraath with his wife and cousin, Weber and wife, young Jansen, the six of us and our two servants. We had engaged two wagons together which cost us \$75.00 each, from Baltimore to Wheeling.

"Our journey was a very pleasant one. The only really disagreeable thing about it was the unvarying meat diet which was offered us. When we got tired of riding we walked for a distance. Sometimes we entered into conversation with some of the farmers who lived by the roadside, and being invited to come into the house we had occasion to see the inner arrangement of their log houses, which were often tidy and neatly fitted out. On such occasion my wife's eyes would beam with joy at the anticipation of our own home of similar nature which was to be.

"The gardens which we saw along the way were very wretchedly kept. They were almost lost in weeds. On this

account there but few vegetables to be had, only occasionally some carrots, cucumbers, onions or radishes. Breakfast, dinner and supper were almost always alike, consisting of meat, coffee, or tea, sweet milk or buttermilk. No fruit is to be had in the United States this year since severe frosts destroyed all the blossoms of the fruit trees last March.

"Fredericktown is a pretty and lively town, and the surroundings are very picturesque. The railroad to this place must have cost an enormous sum of money. In places deep cuts have been made thru solid rock, and one time we passed over a bridge where we could see the wagon road far below us. We traveled too fast to get a good view of the country but the unknown varieties of trees, the fences that surround all the fields, and things of this kind reminded us that we were no longer in our native country. A short distance from Fredericktown we came to the first chain of the Alleghanies. They are mountains indeed.—The highways were in a very bad condition. We are told, however, that Congress has appropriated a large sum of money for their repair and building up.—We always spent the night in the places where the railroad employees stopped. There we also got fresh horses on the following morning. At noon, too, the horses were changed.—In America every meal costs 25c, regardless as to how much or how little you eat. This is very expensive, and I advise that immigrants provide themselves with flour and coffee in Baltimore, so that they can bake their own cakes and prepare their own gruel and coffee on the way. Bacon, too, is easily fried, and the lard fried out of the bacon, when mixed with flour, makes little rolls which are very palatable.—We have not found the people in the mountains as hospitable as the Americans had been described to us. For every trifle we had to pay dearly.—A very peculiar custom obtains in the taverns. If one asks for a drink of brandy, the barkeeper sets a flask of the liquor on the bar and a small glass and a flask of water beside it. The customer puts as much of the brandy as he desires in the glass and then takes a drink of water after he has drunk the liquor. In Maryland, Pennsylvania and other places where small coins are in circulation such a drink

costs from three to five cents. Here in Missouri, however, where small coins are unknown, such a drink costs a picayune or $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents. If the customer serves himself twice, no matter how much or how little, a fact which the barkeeper carefully notes, he must pay double.—Neither does it make any difference if the boarder asks for only rolls and coffee for breakfast, the charge for a meal is uniformly 25c. The American never pretends to sit down to anything but a full meal.—At any lodging place where one may chance to stop, the traveler has absolute freedom to do his own baking, cooking or frying, and the landlord will not look askance at him on that account. In case one does his own cooking, the night's lodging costs only from six to ten cents.—We have seen travelers do some very queer things in inns. We have seen them come into the office of the inn, and tho they did not lodge or take their meals there, occupy a chair in the middle of the room, lay their bundles, etc., beside them, spit tobacco juice on the floor, throw their quid in the corner of the room, and after having rested pick up their belongings and go away. To us Germans this seems very peculiar. Our women especially were offended thereby, since they are not accustomed to such things.—Our journey thru the mountains, tho associated with some discomforts, was greatly enjoyed by all of us. On this side of the mountains the people are more hospitable than the mountaineers, especially the German Americans among them, are. West of the mountains we bought more cheaply and in some instances milk was even given to us.—The towns which we passed thru on our way from Fredericktown to Wheeling are: Middletown, Boonsburg, Forstberg, Uniontown, Brownsville, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Hancock, Flintstone, Cumberland, Petersburg, Smithville, Centerville, Hillsburg, Bealsville, Williamsburg, Washington, Martinsburg, Claysville, West Alexandria, West Union, Wheeling, Hagerstown, Brownsville and Washington are the most important.—On the 21st of June we arrived in Washington (Pa.), where we rested the following day, it being Sunday, since the line-wagons do not travel on that day. While there we experienced a real American thunderstorm, the like of

which I have never observed in Germany. It was most violent.—The city of Wheeling occupies a narrow valley. Countless coal shafts can be seen on the opposite bank of the Ohio. In Wheeling we stopped at Hotel Lafayette with an honest German Swiss whose name is Hozier. While there I read of the death of General Lafayette in Paris.—On the 26th we left for the west on the steamer Science. Its destination is Louisville.

"Before I continue that part of my story, however, allow me to return once more to our trip through the mountains.—The inhabitants of the eastern states often migrate to the western part of the Union, and for this reason they are very anxious to sell their belongings in the east. The German immigrant must therefore be on his guard. Everywhere people will ask him whence he comes and whither he goes. They will speak of the western states in a most disparaging manner. They will praise the advantages of the east. Before long they will mention one farm after another, which, they say, can be bought at a great bargain. Many Germans have allowed themselves to be thus deceived, and many others will do so later, for the snares are all too artfully laid. So, for example, I met a young fellow one day, who manifested exceeding joy, because, as he said, he had met good countrymen again. He insisted that we should take a drink with him. When he heard that we intended to go farther west, he said that he was very sorry to hear that, since the east was so much better than the west. Soon there came also a man who purported to be a Frenchman, and who claimed that he had emigrated when France put Louis Philippe on the throne, saying that he had left his fatherland because he did not like the latter ruler. He spoke French, German and English fluently. This man looked more Jewish than French to me. He too became very much animated when he learned that we were bound westward. I soon detected their purpose and told them so. I told them that I recognized in them, the clever agents who were sent out to find buyers for the estates of some land owners. After some protestation they gave me up and tried their cunning on Prafrath. The latter was indeed very much tempted to

take their advice. He asked me as to what he should do. I told him what I thought about it, but urged him to use his own judgment. In the end he decided to go with us.

"As soon as the newspapers announce the arrival of immigrants every speculator sends his agents and helpers to the highways which the immigrants are said to travel. They are found in the inns and everywhere along the way. They insist upon accompanying you on your way for a distance. What are they trying to do? They want to get the money of the immigrant, that is all.

"But let me return to our account down the Ohio. Owing to the heavy rains which had fallen, the Ohio was very high and the steamboats could ply without danger of getting stuck. For this reason we hastened all the more to continue our journey. We had hardly been on our way for two hours when one of the paddle wheels struck a tree trunk which shattered it into splinters.—We had taken second class passage, they call it being "on deck" here. We were well taken care of. The room was large and had windows and a hearth for cooking. For the purpose of preparing meals every immigrant ought to provide himself with a tripod. It is extremely convenient during the ocean voyage as well as on the river steamer.—On the morning of the 28th we arrived at Cincinnati, where a stop of two hours was made. I hastened up town to see some acquaintances of ours.—Cincinnati is a beautiful city. It has perhaps the cheapest market in America. The presence of cows and swine on the streets is very offensive, however. But this is a condition which I observed in all the American cities that I have seen.—On Sunday the 29th we arrived at Louisville, and since we found a boat ready to depart for St. Louis, we did not have an opportunity to see the town. The captain of the "Science" had the kindness to land his boat close to the other boat, the "New Companion," helped me make a contract with the captain of this boat, and made it easy for us to transfer our belongings from one boat to the other. At noon we were on our way again, and passed thru the canal which is built around the falls of the Ohio. This canal has five locks. The canal is quite narrow and has

several troublesome bends.—At Portsmouth we saw the mouth of the canal which extends from New York thru Lake Erie to the Ohio, and thus connects the western part of the country with the eastern and the Atlantic Ocean.—On the evening of the 30th we ran ashore, due to the neglect of the pilot, and had to await the arrival of another boat to pull us out.—At Marietta we took on board an old man who acquainted us with the fact that he was the father of that Mr. Gall who wrote so disparagingly about America. The old man spoke very passionately about America and asserted that it was impossible that the Lord could have created this country. We all got tired of Mr. Gall and if he had not presently left the boat, I am sure that he would have gotten a beating from some of the angry Americans.—Without any further serious mishap we reached the mouth of the Ohio and steamed up the great Mississippi toward St. Louis where we arrived on the evening of July the 2nd.

"The gruesome story of what happened to my family I have already told in the earlier part of this letter. I shall not speak of that any more, but dwell upon other things that transpired about that time.—

"On the 16th of July, when the survivors of my family were thought to be out of danger, cousin Greef and I went out into the country to look at some farms that were for sale and also to inspect some state lands, which are here commonly called public or congress lands. On the evening of the 19th of July we came back to St. Louis. We had seen a few good farms and good congress land, in fact the very place where I am now living. But in order not to proceed too hastily, I went once more with brother Hermann, Pfaffrath, Weber, Erckblatt and Steffens to look at other congress lands. On the 25th the last three mentioned gentlemen returned to St. Louis. The rest of us went some thirty miles farther up the Missouri, as far as Washington, which lies on the south bank of the river, almost directly opposite Duden's farm. We did not like it so well at Washington, so we went back to the Tavern Creek and the Wild Horse Creek, where Mr.

Wirth from Remscheid lives. On the 30th of July we got back to St. Louis."

October 17.

"On the Tavern Creek I bought a farm from Billy Bacon, as you see, from a private owner. The farm contains 115 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared land. I bought not only the farm, but also the crop, consisting of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, cotton, pumpkins, also the stock—1 horse, 10 head of cattle, 11 sheep, about 50 hogs, chickens, and beehives, moreover, plows and other farm implements, harness, etc., all for \$1,000.00. In St. Louis I went to the land office and bought a small tract of congress land which joins the farm. In all the farm now contains 158 acres. As you observe the plots of congress land do not always contain exactly 40 acres. The congress land was bought at $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollars an acre. There was a small "improvement" on the land, for which I gave the owner \$15.00. The "improvement" consists of a clearing of 7 acres, but no buildings.

"I have just finished a house which cost me \$45.00. Thus provision has been made for the first shelter. A larger and more handsome house, which will be connected with the former by a hallway, will be erected next week. The ground plan of my house will be something like this:

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| 1 | 2 | 3 |
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No. 1 is 20 feet long, No. 2, the hall, 12 feet, No. 3 is a room 22 feet long. The width of the building is uniformly 16 feet. This is an American log house. No. 1 was built for me by the Reverend McKennon, No. 2 is being built by Doctor Terril. You see from this that the local scholars (may God, however, have mercy on their scholarship) are at the same time tradesmen.—The surroundings here are very attractive, abounding in many hills.

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"On my place I find all the trees described by Duden.—We have no fruit this year on account of the late frosts last spring. Last year the farmers had a great abundance of fruit.—In an earlier part of my letter I spoke of an "improvement." Let me tell you what is meant by this expression. Poor speculators hunt out a good place where a good spring and good soil is found. There they build the most necessary buildings, clear some land and live there till someone buys the land at the land office. The purchaser seeks to come to some understanding with the "improvement man" before the purchase is made. On each one of farms Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 there were small "improvements."—I have bought a saddle horse which easily makes the distance of 32 miles from here to St. Louis in from five to six hours.—On Ridenhour Creek, also called Fiddle Creek the following have recently settled: Herminghaus, Brueggerhof and Wengler.—Deus has bought some land from Mr. von Martell and also some congress land on the north side of the river. I am told that he has not made a good bargain. I am somewhat surprised at him for leaving this neighborhood. The society of the high-toned Latin farmers must have attracted him. Somehow I cannot help feeling that it was largely his fault that our company was so badly broken up after we arrived in America.—Arnz, Scheulen, Kloenne, Clarenbach, Ubert, Sandfort, Muehlinghaus and Jaeger Heuer have all gone 100 miles farther west and have settled in the neighborhood of Jefferson City.—Mrs. Krischbaum and Mr. Steffens have jointly bought a little farm some nine miles from here. Mr. Kirschbaum died a few days after they moved to the farm.—The mortality among the German immigrants has been enormous during the year. Dings, Rettig, Daniel Knecht, Paul Kuester and the latter's brother-in-law, Huelsen, Abraham Kirschbaum, Mrs. Wengler, Mrs. Ubert, Zimmermann, Eckblatt, Weber, Mrs. Weber, all of our acquaintance have passed away. Many others were sick but recovered. I alone, in spite of all the horror, in spite of all the sleepless nights, have remained well and sound. In my wretched state of mind I have often wished for death myself. I disregarded every precaution in regard to food and

drink but still I remained well.—On page 169 Duden tells about the trouble which many of the immigrants have with boils. As you already know I was thus afflicted. Old Mr. Busch, who now lives at St. Charles, has so many boils, that according to the statement of Brueggerhof and Hermann his skin looked as rough as the bark of an oak tree. You see, dear folks, here everything that is German must give way, even the skin is peeled off.—In my opinion the cause for this great mortality is to be found in the ignorance of the people regarding local condition of health. No Germans ought to come here during the months of July, August and September. I myself have regretted a thousand times that I did not come last year for during the winter we should have learned much to our advantage. Neither ought immigrants to stay in the American cities, they are places of filth of the first rank.

"October 18, the anniversary of the great battle of Leipzig.

"You doubtless would like to know something of the people with whom we are living here. Moreover, you will want to know how we Germans like it here.

"The people live very comfortably here, but some of them are exceedingly lazy. Oftentimes I have seen the man of the house stretched out on his back in the middle of the room sleeping for hours, his wife sitting in a rocking chair, her hands folded idly in her lap, and the daughters of the house sitting lazily about fanning themselves. The women like to adorn themselves and on ordinary occasions appear as well dressed as the German women are on Sunday. The men on the other hand are almost always carelessly dressed, and it is not at all surprising to see the husband wearing tattered garments walking or riding beside his wife in all her finery. But you must remember—Liberty and Equality!—There are no differences in rank. The poorest and the richest mingle on equal terms.—The meaning of taxes is scarcely known, and military obligations are an unknown quantity. There is no oppression of any kind here, so that a German feels here as if he had been taken from imprisonment into freedom.—Churches exist only in the cities. Here in the country transient clergymen preach

occasionally in private homes. The schools are very poorly taken care of, but somehow American life seems to compensate for many other omissions. I have traveled much in my neighborhood, but everywhere I was made to feel that I was among educated people.—The American homes do not make necessary nor do they even suggest the necessity of luxury in the way of furniture.—I find the people here exceedingly friendly. But they are all speculative, and if they can drive a sharp bargain and get a little more in a deal than is right they will rarely pass the opportunity by. If, on the other hand, you stand your ground and frankly tell them, 'That is too much, so and so much is sufficient,' they are usually satisfied. This is no place for a stupid person.—Our parents and brothers like it well here. Hermann has given up his position in St. Louis and lives on a farm and practices medicine on the side. Mother misses her nice furniture which she left in Kettwig, and father misses his old circle of friends. This is but natural for it is hard for old persons to become adjusted to such entirely new conditions.—Everybody rides on horseback here. Even father and mother have learned it.—All our German friends like it here. We have all arisen to a new and better life. It seems to me that we should pity the dead, especially on account of the fact that they were not permitted to really enjoy their life here for even a short time.—I own 2 horses, 3 cows, 3 calves, 24 chickens and 12 geese; also a yoke of oxen and a wagon. Everybody assures me that I have an unusually fine yoke of oxen. My brothers say it was a mere accident that I came into possession of such fine oxen, but I cannot forego the pleasure of doing justice to my ox-sense. This I had ample opportunity of acquiring during the later years of my stay in the Fatherland, during which time I frequently came in contact with the most perfect oxen of my region. Under such circumstances I ought certainly to have learned to know a good ox when I saw one.—At the present time I am chiefly engaged in laying out a garden and a farm-yard. Wild apple, plum and cherry trees are found in great number on my farm. I have a few pawpaws and persimmons that have resisted the frost and are even now very palatable.

There is no lack of game, but hunting in the forest is difficult because we have no dogs to find the game. The wild duck, and goose, and turkey, as well as the deer, give us very delicious meat.—The woods are often very unsightly because the farmers burn the dry leaves and grass in an attempt to secure better pasture for their stock. This not only destroys the undergrowth but also does damage to young trees and even to old trees.—This region is underlaid with limestone.—I do not know whether there is any coal here or not. No one seems to care since there is such an abundance of wood for fuel.—Horses cost from \$30.00 to \$50.00 a head. Saddles cost from \$6.00 to \$20.00 in St. Louis and the rest of the riding equipment and harness is in proportion to this item. Good, well trained oxen cost from \$30.00 to \$40.00 per yoke. A light four-wheeled wagon with a box costs from \$50.00 to \$80.00. A cow with calf is valued at \$10.00 or \$15.00. Fat hogs weighing about 150 pounds cost \$4.00 a head. Furniture is dear as is, in fact, everything that is made by the artisan. Day labor is high—50 cents. Manufactured articles are cheap, and for this reason no immigrant ought to bring this sort of things with him. Hardware and steel tools are better and more suitable to the local need than those from abroad. The only exception to this last statement is the spade. I find the American spade clumsy and awkward. If in future you have the opportunity to send me from 50 to 100 spades, I shall be glad to pay you for the trouble and cost. Woolen garments are expensive here, and yet I should not recommend that a large amount of them should be brought by the immigrant, for in the summer time only thin garments are worn. Auf wiedersehn to all.

Your loving brother and friend,

FREDERICK STEINES."

"Frederick's Valley, November 22, 1834.

"My dear relatives:

"After the loss of my family I was, of course, very much downcast and hoped to die myself. If my parents and my brothers had not been here, I should not have settled here

but should have gone back east. But now I own a farm which I am managing myself and there is lacking nothing for my happiness except the intelligent and clever assistance of a good wife. In vain I wish for the return of my dear departed. However much the heart may rebel, intelligence commands that in whatever situation we may find ourselves, we should choose that which is most suitable and best. For this reason I have just become engaged to Bertha Herminghaus, who was born on the 28th of August, 1818, at Galkhausen near Reusrath. She is a cheerful girl, pretty, healthy and strong. She and her parents came to this country with us. Now they live in my neighborhood.

"January 29, 1835.

"On the second of December my betrothed and I rode to St. Louis, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Brueggershof. My fiance is an excellent horsewoman. Returning on the 8th we were horrified to hear that brother Peter had had serious difficulty with a rupture from which he suffered while he was yet in Germany. He suffered the attack while out horseback riding. Three physicians sought to give him relief but on the 22nd of December poor brother Peter died. On the 23d we buried him. I made the address at the grave, basing my remarks on the text from Isaiah: 'For my thoughts are not your thoughts, etc.' Brother Peter's Otto, a sturdy, splendid little fellow, now lives with me.

"Because of the mourning in which our family is, Bertha and I were quietly married on January 1. Several days later we assembled our relatives and neighbors at our home to celebrate the wedding feast.

"The weather here is subject to unusual changes. From the latter part of September to the present time we have had rather heavy night frosts but the days were warm. January has been quite mild, so that we are reminded of the German April.

"As I have previously stated there is a great lack of vegetables. It was with a great deal of difficulty that I managed to buy some beets and a few bushels of potatoes and a few parsnips. Our diet therefore consists largely of

bread and meat, coffee and tea. I bought 300 pounds of beef, and we laid by 1000 pounds of pork. I am now diligently preparing ground for a garden. Sometimes when I am out spading in my garden the Americans come over and say: 'That work is too hard, you will kill yourself.' Then I reply: 'I shall not kill myself, but I fear I shall die if I eat nothing but bread and meat as you people do.'

Bennerz, my hired man, is felling trees, and Mina, the hired girl, helps in the clearing by cutting down the hazel bushes with which the valley is thickly overgrown. In this work she is assisted by a German scholar who has lived with me since September. This man has had remarkable experiences in his life, has spent much time in the company of nobles and princes, but now prefers to cut down trees and hazel bushes in the American forest.

"February 16, 1835.

"I was unable to continue my letter on account of the cold weather which set in. On the 30th of January it began to rain and then to snow. Suddenly the thermometer dropped to 21° C. The snow lay a foot deep. The ordinary log house does not protect against such weather. Experience has taught me that one needs just as substantial houses here as in Germany. Duden's advice on page 237 in regard to having a certain surplus for a better dwelling is well to be heeded.

"The German settler simply cannot live like the local planters do. These people live like veritable Hottentots. Most of their houses are without windows. Instead of a window an opening is left between the logs. In cold weather this is stopped up with rags or small boards. If light is required the door must be opened. Within this shack the people all gather around the great fire place. They live a wretched life indeed. Their food consists of corn bread and bacon, and then again bacon and corn bread with coffee or tea. Yet they seem to be satisfied and wish for nothing better, in fact many of them do not know that there is anything better. How strange that just in a land where nature and the political conditions make it possible to have the greatest superabundance so easily, man is too lazy to acquire it. It is therefore

well that many European immigrants should come, in order that this sort of living be done away with.

"But let me refer again to the cold weather. In the mornings when we awoke, there was ice on the bedcovers. Boiling water with which we attempted to wash off the table, froze before it could be wiped off. The whole day long the table was covered with ice. Cups filled with hot coffee almost instantly froze to the table. We stood or sat about the fire while eating our meals, but in spite of this the fat from our meat at once became thick and cold on our plates. The poor stock was indeed to be pitied. Calves and young hogs died. I myself lost a calf and three young pigs. Other farmers sustained much heavier losses, largely, no doubt, because they were too lazy to feed their stock. In this way Dr. Terrill lost 30 head of hogs. I gave my live stock all the corn they could eat, and to this I attribute the fact that I did not sustain greater losses. The climate here is by no means such as one might expect from the geographical location and from the report of Duden. The weather is very inconstant and is subject to the most extreme changes. Duden's report seems, on the whole to be somewhat phantastic, unless it be that during his stay here the weather was exceptionally fine. Because of the inconstancy of the weather many Americans are moving to Texas, where the climate is better and the weather not subject to such extreme changes.

"On page 153 Duden says that St. Louis is a very healthful place, and yet every farmer takes precaution not to go there during the months of July and August. The reasons for this I have given previously. The above statement and many others lead me to believe that Duden allowed himself to be deceived by the Americans. These people are given to exaggeration. If it is cold, then it never was *that* cold before, if it is hot, then it was never *that* hot before. If he wants to sell a piece of land or a head of live stock or anything else, then his possessions are always better than anything else of the kind in the world. When all is summed up, it must be said, that the state of Missouri is no Utopia, as Europeans commonly assume, and there is no thought of Utopian living.

My friends, I know why I like it better in America than in Germany, but I pray you not to come here, for you are not I, and I am not you.

"The occupation of the farmer is a very difficult one, because of the lack of proper assistance. The difference between day labor and the price of our produce is too great to make the work profitable. Imagine, if you can, what would happen if a German farmer had to do all the various kinds of work himself on his estate; if plowing, sowing, harvesting, the making of various implements, the building of houses, etc., the care of the garden, the care of the live stock, etc., etc., all had to be done by his own hands. But that is just the condition of affairs here. It is for this reason that the farmer's life is so destitute of joy. Genuine happiness of life certainly does not consist of work and the eating of meat."

March 3, 1835.

"All of February it was very cold and even now the snow lies more than a foot deep on the ground. The Mississippi was frozen over for six weeks, so that four-horse wagons could pass over it.

"Before I close this letter I must tell you of a terrible plague from which we suffer, it is the American scab or itch, some call it the Brazilian itch. Duden makes passing mention of this ailment on page 169. He also states that with the advent of cold weather it disappears again. But I tell you that this is *not* so. I am suffering terribly from this malady. In the evening the itching begins, and makes every kind of work impossible. Every part of the body is affected by it to some extent, tho it attacks the abdomen seriously, and the feet worst of all. This awful itch did not make itself felt until the cold weather set in. In the evening it is absolutely impossible for me to read or write, and often times am compelled to go to bed at the approach of darkness. You see, my German friends, man seems to be destined to scratch in this world. If his scales are not knocked off for him, then he is placed in such a situation where he is obliged to scratch for himself. The Americans are not free from the itch either, tho they are not attacked as severely as the foreigners. The

physicians here know no remedy against this plague. My friend Doctor Kinkaid, a Scotchman, who studied in Leipzig and there took part in the campaign of 1813, has taught me a schottish, which he calls the itch dance. In executing this dance one hops and jumps about in even time and scratches and rubs quite lustily. I must confess that this itch dance, in itself most uncomfortable, affords me more pleasure than the most successful parade, which I have ever participated in, gun in hand. Auf Wiedersehn!

"FREDERICK STEINES."

SHELBY'S EXPEDITION TO MEXICO

AN UNWRITTEN LEAF OF THE WAR.

John N. Edwards.

FOURTH ARTICLE (REPRINT)

CHAPTER IX

Gen. Jeanningros held Monterey with a garrison of five thousand French and Mexican soldiers. Among them was the Foreign Legion—composed of Americans, English, Irish, Arabs, Turks, Germans and negroes—and the Third French Zouaves, a regiment unsurpassed for courage and discipline in any army in any nation on earth. This regiment afterwards literally passed away from service at Gravelotte. Like the old Guard at Waterloo, it was destroyed.

Jeanningros was a soldier who spoke English, who had gray hair, who drank absinthe, who had been in the army thirty years, who had been wounded thirteen times, and who was only a general of brigade. His discipline was all iron. Those who transgressed, those who were found guilty at night were shot in the morning. He never spared what the court martial had condemned. There was a ghastly dead wall in Monterey—isolated, lonesome, forbidding, terrible—which had seen many a stalwart form shudder and fall—many a young, fresh, dauntless face go down stricken in the hush of the morning. The face of this wall, covered all over with warts, with excrescences, with scars, had about it a horrible smallpox. Where the bullets had plowed it up were the traces of the pustules. The splashes of blood left by the slaughter, dried there. In the sunlight these shone as sinister blushes upon the countenance of that stony and inanimate thing, peering out from an inexorable ambush—waiting.

Speaking no word for the American, and setting down naught to the credit side of his necessities or his surroundings,

those who had brought news to Jeanningros of Shelby's operations at Piedras Negras had told him as well of the Cannon sold as of the arms and ammunition. Jeanningros had waited patiently and had replied to them:

"Wait awhile. We must catch them before we hang them."

While he was waiting to lay hands upon them, Shelby had marched to within a mile of the French outposts at Monterey. He came as a soldier, and he meant to do a soldier's work. Pickets were thrown forward, the horses were fed, and Gov. Reynolds put in most excellent French this manner of a note.

GEN. JEANNINGROS, Commander at Monterey—General:

I have the honor to report that I am within one mile of your fortifications with my command. Preferring exile to surrender, I have left my own country to seek service in that held by His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Maximilian. Shall it be peace or war between us? If the former, and with your permission, I shall enter your lines at once, claiming at your hands that courtesy due from one soldier to another. If the latter, I propose to attack you immediately.

Very respectfully yours,

JO. O. SHELBY.

Improvising a flag of truce, two fearless soldiers, John Thrailkill and Rainy McKinney, bore it boldly into the public square at Monterey. This flag was an apparition. The long roll was beaten, the garrison stood to their arms, mounted orderlies galloped hither and thither, and Jeanningros himself, used all his life to surprises, was attracted by the soldierly daring of the deed. He received the message and answered it favorably, remarking to Thrailkill, as he handed him the reply:

"Tell your General to march in immediately. He is the only soldier that has yet come out of Yankeedom."

Jeanningros' reception was as frank and open as his speech. That night, after assigning quarters to the men, he gave a banquet to the officers. Among those present were Gen. Magruder, Ex. Senator Trusten Polk, Ex-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, Gen. T. C. Hindman, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Gen. John B. Clark, Gen. Shelby, and many others

fond of talk, wine and adventure. Jeanningros was a superb host. His conversation never tired of the Crimea, of Napoleon III's *coup d'etat*, of the Italian campaign, of the march to Peking, of Algeria, of all the great soldiers he had known, and of all the great campaigns he had participated in. The Civil War in America was discussed in all of its vivid and somber lights, and no little discussion carried on as to the probable effect peace would have upon Maximilian's occupation of Mexico. Jeanningros was emphatic in all of his declarations. In reply to a question asked by Shelby concerning the statesmanship of the Mexican Emperor, the French General replied:

"Ah! the Austrian; you should see him to understand him. More of a scholar than a king, good at botany, a poet on occasions, a traveler who gathers curiosities and writes books, a saint over his wine and a sinner among his cigars, in love with his wife, believing more in manifest destiny than drilled battalions, good Spaniard in all but deceit and treachery, honest, earnest, tender-hearted and sincere, his faith is too strong in the liars who surround him, and his soul is too pure for the deeds that must be done. He cannot kill as we Frenchmen do. He knows nothing of diplomacy. In a nation of thieves and cut-throats, he goes devoutly to mass, endows hospitals, laughs a good man's laugh at the praises of the blanketed rabble, says his prayers and sleeps the sleep of the gentleman and the prince. Bah! his days are numbered; nor can all the power of France keep his crown upon his head, if, indeed it can keep that head upon his shoulders."

The blunt soldier checked himself suddenly. The man had spoken over his wine; the courtier never speaks.

"Has he the confidence of Bazaine?" asked Gen. Clark.

Jeanningros gave one of those untranslatable shrugs which are a volume, and drained his goblet before replying:

"The Marshal, you mean. Oh! the Marshal keeps his own secrets. Besides, I have not seen the Marshal since coming northward. Do you go further, Gen. Clark?"

The diplomatist had met the diplomatist. Both smiled; neither referred to the subject again.

Daylight shone in through the closed shutters before the party separated—the Americans to sleep, the Frenchman to sign a death warrant.

A young lieutenant of the Foreign Legion, crazed by that most damnable of drinks, absinthe, had deserted from outpost duty in a moment of temporary insanity. For three days he wandered about, taking no note of men or things, helpless and imbecile. On the morning of the fourth day his reason was given back to him. None knew better than himself the nature of the precipice upon which he stood. Before him lay the Rio Grande, the succor beyond, an asylum, safety; behind him the court martial, the sentence, the horrible wall, splashed breast high with blood, the platoon, the levelled muskets—death. He never faltered. Returning to the outpost at which he had been stationed, he saluted its officer and said:

"Here I am."

"Indeed. And who are you?"

"A deserter."

"Ah! but Jeanningros shoots deserters. Why did you not keep on since you had started?"

"No matter. I am a Frenchman and I know how to die."

They brought him in while Jeanningros was drinking his generous wine, and holding high revelry with his guests. When the morning came he was tried. No matter for anything the poor young soldier could say, and he said but little. At sunrise upon the next morning he was to die.

When Jeanningros awoke late in the afternoon there was a note for him. Its contents, in substance, was as follows:

"I do not ask for my life—only for the means of disposing of it. I have an old mother in France who gave me to the country and who blessed me as she said good-bye. Under the law, General, if I am shot, my property goes to the state; if I shoot myself my mother gets it. It is a little thing a soldier asks of his General, who has medals, and honors, and, maybe a mother, too—but for the sake of the uniform I wore at Solferino, is it asking more than you can grant when I ask for a revolver and a bottle of brandy?"

Through his sleepy, half-shut eyes, Jeanningros read the message to the end. When he had finished he called an aide:

"Take to the commandant of the prison this order."

The order was for the pistol and the brandy.

That afternoon and night the young Lieutenant wrote, and drank, and made his peace with all the world. What laid beyond he knew not, nor any man born of woman. There was a little light in the east and a little brandy in the bottle. But the letters had all been written, and the poor woman in France would get her just due after all.

Turn out the guard!

For what end? No need of soldiers there—rather the coffin, the prayer of the priest, the grave that God blessed though by man decreed unhallowed. French to the last, the Lieutenant had waited for the daylight, had finished his bottle, and had scattered his brains over the cold walls of his desolate prison. Jeanningros heard the particulars duely related, and had dismissed the Adjutant with an epigram:

"Clever fellow. He was entitled to two bottles instead of one."

Such is French discipline. All crimes but one may be condoned—desertion never.

Preceding Shelby's arrival in Monterey, there had come also Col. Francois Achille Dupin, a Frenchman who was known as "The Tiger of the Tropics." What he did would fill a volume. Recorded here, no reader would believe it—no Christian would imagine such warfare possible. He was past sixty, tall as Tecumseh, straight as a rapier, with a seat in the saddle like an English guardsman, and a waist like a woman. For deeds of desperate daring he had received more decorations than could be displayed upon the right breast of his uniform. His hair and beard, snowy white, contrasted strangely with a stern, set face that had been bronzed by the sun and the wind of fifty campaigns.

In the Chinese expedition, this man had led the assault upon the Emperor's palace, wherein no defender escaped the bayonet and no woman the grasp of the brutal soldiery. Sack, and pillage, and murder, and crimes without a name all

were there, and when the fierce carnage was done, Dupin, staggering under the weight of rubies, and pearls, and diamonds, was a disgraced man. The inexorable jaws of a French court martial closed down upon him, and he was dismissed from service. It was on the trial that he parodied the speech of Warren Hastings and declared:

"When I saw mountains of gold and precious stones piled up around me, and when I think of the paltry handfulls taken away, by G-d, Mr. President, I am astonished at my own moderation."

As they stripped his decorations and his ribbons from his breast, he drew himself up with a touching and graceful air, and said to the officer, saluting: "They have left me nothing but my scars."

Such a man, however, tiger and butcher as he was, had need of the army and the army had need of him. The Emperor gave him back his rank, his orders, his decorations, and gave him as well his exile into Mexico.

Maximilian refused him; Bazaine found work for his sword. Even then that fatal quarrel was in its beginning which, later, was to leave a kingdom defenseless, and an Emperor without an arsenal or a siege-gun. Dupin was ordered to recruit a regiment of Contre Guerrillas, that is to say, a regiment of Free Companions who were to be superbly armed and mounted, and who were to follow the Mexican guerrillas through copse and chapparal, through lowland and lagoon, sparing no man upon whom hands were laid, fighting all men who had arms in their hands, and who could be found or brought to bay.

Murder with Dupin was a fine art. Mistress or maid he had none. That cold, brown face, classic a little in its outlines, and retaining yet a little of its fierce Southern beauty, never grew soft save when the battle was wild and the wreck of the carnage ghastly and thick. On the eve of conflict he had been known to smile. When he laughed or sang his men made the sign of the cross. They knew death was ready at arm's length, and that in an hour he would put his sickle in amid the rows and reap savagely a fresh harvest of simple

yet offending Mexicans. Of all things left to him from the sack of that Pekin palace, one thing alone remained, typical of the tiger thirst that old age, nor disgrace, nor wounds, nor rough foreign service, nor anything human, had power potent enough to quench or assuage. Victor Hugo, in his "Toilers of the Sea," has woven it into the story after this fashion, looking straight, perhaps, into the eyes of the cruel soldier who, in all his life, has never listened to prayer or priest:

"A piece of silk stolen during the last war from the palace of the Emperor of China, represented a shark eating a crocodile, who is eating a serpent, who is devouring an eagle, who is preying on a swallow, who is in his turn eating a caterpillar. All nature which is under our observation is thus alternately devouring and devoured. The prey prey on each other."

Dupin preyed upon his species. He rarely killed outright. He had a theory, often put into practice, which was diabolical.

"When you kill a Mexican," he would say, "that is the end of him. When you cut off an arm or a leg that throws him upon the charity of his friends, and then two or three must support him. Those who make corn cannot make soldiers. It is economy to amputate."

Hundreds thus passed under the hands of his surgeons. His maimed and mutilated were in every town from Mier to Monterey. On occasions when the march had been pleasant and the wine generous, he would permit chloroform for the operation. Otherwise not. It distressed him for a victim to die beneath the knife.

"You bunglers endanger my theory," he would cry out to his surgeons. "Why can't you cut without killing?"

The "Tiger of the Tropics" also had his playful moods. He would stretch himself in the sun, overpower one with gentleness and attention, say soft things in whispers, quote poetry on occasions, make of himself an elegant host, serve the wine, laugh low and lightsomely, wake up all of a sudden a demon, and—*kill*.

One instance of this is yet a terrible memory in Monterey.

An extremely wealthy and influential Mexican, Don Vincente Ibarra, was at home upon his *hacienda* one day about

noon as Dupin marched by. Perhaps this man was a Liberal; certainly he sympathized with Juarez and had done much for the cause in the shape of recruiting and resistance to the predatory bands of Imperialists. As yet, however, he had taken up no arms, and had paid his proportion of the taxes levied upon him by Jeanningros.

Dupin was at dinner when his scouts brought Ibarra into camp. In front of the tent was a large tree in full leaf, whose spreading branches made an extensive and most agreeable shade. Under this the Frenchman had a campstool placed for the comfort of the Mexican.

"Be seated," he said to him in a voice no harsher than the wind among the leaves overhead. "And waiter, lay another plate for my friend."

The meal was a delightful one. Dupin talked as a subject who had a prince for his guest, and as a lover who had a woman for his listener. In the intervals of the conversation he served the wine. Ibarra was delighted. His suspicious Spanish heart relaxed the tension of its grim defence, and he even stroked the tiger's velvet skin, who closed his sleepy eyes and purred under the caress.

When the wine was at its full cigars were handed. Behind the white cloud of smoke, Dupin's face darkened. Suddenly he spoke to Ibarra, pointing up to the tree:

"What a fine shade it makes, Senor? Do such trees ever bear fruit?"

"Never, Colonel. What a question."

"Never? All things are possible with God, why not with a Frenchman?"

"Because a Frenchman believes so little in God, perhaps."

The face grew darker and darker.

"Are your affairs prosperous, Senor?"

"As much so as these times will permit."

"Very good. You have just five minutes in which to make them better. At the end of that time I will hang you on that tree so sure as you are a Mexican. What ho! Capt. Jacan, turn out the guard!"

Ibarra's deep olive face grew ghastly white, and he fell upon his knees. No prayers, no agonizing entreaty, no despairing supplication wrung from a strong man in his agony availed him aught. At the appointed time his rigid frame swung between heaven and earth, another victim to the mood of one who never knew an hour of penitence or mercy. The tree had borne fruit.

And so this manner of a man—this white-haired Dupin—decorated, known to two Continents as the "Tiger of the Tropics," who kept four picked Chasseurs to stand guard about and over him night and day, this old-young soldier, with a voice like a school-girl and a heart like a glacier, came to Monterey and recruited a regiment of Contre-Guerrillas, a regiment that feared neither God, man, the Mexicans nor the devil.

Under him as a Captain was Charles Ney, the grandson of that other Ney who cried out to D'Erlou at Waterloo, "Come and see how a Marshal of France dies on the field of battle."

In Captain Ney's company there were two squadrons—a French squadron and an American squadron, the last having for its commander Capt. Frank Moore, of Alabama. Under Moore were one hundred splendid Confederate soldiers who, refusing to surrender, had sought exile, and had stranded upon that inevitable lee shore called necessity. Between the Scylla of short rations and the Charybdis of empty pockets, the only channel possible was the open sea. So into it sailed John C. Moore, Armistead, Williams, and the rest of that American squadron which was to become famous from Matamoras to Matebuala.

This much by the way of preface has been deemed necessary in order that an accurate narrative may be made of the murder of Gen. M. M. Parsons, of Jefferson City, his brother-in-law, Col. Standish, of the same place, the Hon. M. D. Conrow, of Caldwell county, and three gallant young Irishmen, James Mooney, Patrick Langdon, and Michael Monarthy. Ruthlessly butchered in a foreign country, they yet had avengers. When the tale was told to Col. Dupin, by John

Moore, he listened as an Indian in ambush might to the heavy tread of some unwary and approaching trapper. After the story had been finished he asked abruptly:

"What would you Americans have?"

"Permission," said Moore, "to gather up what is left of our comrades and bury what is left."

"And strike a good, fair blow in return?"

"Maybe so, Colonel."

"Then march at daylight with your squadron. Let me hear when you return that not one stone upon another of the robber's rendezvous has been left."

Gen. M. M. Parsons had commanded a division of Missouri infantry with great credit to himself, and with great honor to the State. He was a soldier of remarkable personal beauty, of great dash in battle, of unsurpassed horsemanship, and of that graceful and natural suavity of manner which endeared him alike to his brother officers and to the men over whom he was placed in command. His brother-in-law, Col. Standish, was his chief of staff, and a frank, fearless young officer whom the Missourians knew and admired. Capt. Aaron H. Conrow had before the war represented Caldwell county in the Legislature, and had, during the war, been elected to the Confederate Congress. With these three men were three brave and faithful young Irish soldiers, James Mooney, Patrick Langdon and Michael Monarthy—six in all who, for the crime of being Americans, had to die.

Following in the rear of Shelby's expedition in the vain hope of overtaking it, they reached the neighborhood of Pedras Negras too late to cross the Rio Grande there. A strong body of guerrillas had moved up into the town and occupied it immediately after Shelby's withdrawal. Crossing the river, however, lower down, they had entered Mexico in safety, and had won their perilous way to Monterey without serious loss or molestation. Not content to go further at that time, and wishing to return to Camargo for purposes of communication with Texas, they availed themselves of the protection of a train of supply wagons sent by Jeanningros, heavily guarded by Imperial Mexican soldiers, to Matamoras. Jeanningros gave

them safe conduct as far as possible, and some good advice as well, which advice simply warned them against trusting anything whatever to Mexican courage or Mexican faith.

The wagon train and its escort advanced well on their way to Matamoras—well enough at least to be beyond the range of French succor should the worst come to the worst. But on the evening of the fourth day, in a narrow defile at the crossing of an exceedingly rapid and dangerous stream, the escort was furiously assailed by a large body of Juaristas, checked at once, and finally driven back. Gen. Parsons and his party retreated with the rest until the night's camp was reached, when a little council of war was called by the Americans. Conrow and Standish were in favor of abandoning the trip for the present, especially as the whole country was aroused and in waiting for the train, and more especially as the guerrillas, attracted by the scent of plunder, were swarming upon the roads and in ambush by every pass and beside the fords of every stream. Gen. Parsons overruled them, and determined to make the venture as soon as the moon arose, in the direction of Camargo.

None took issue with him further. Accustomed to exact obedience, much of the old soldierly spirit was still in existence, and so they followed him blindly and with alacrity. At daylight the next morning the entire party was captured. Believing, however, that the Americans were but the advance of a larger and more formidable party, the Mexicans, neither dismounted nor disarmed them. While at breakfast, and at the word of command from Gen. Parsons, the whole six galloped off under a fierce fire of musketry, unhurt, baffling all pursuit, and gaining some good hours' advantage over their captors. It availed them nothing, however. About noon of the second day they were again captured, this time falling into the hands of Figueroa, a robber chief as notorious among the Mexicans as Dupin was among the French.

Short shrift came afterwards. Col. Standish was shot first. When told of the fate intended for him, he bade good-bye to his comrades, knelt a few moments in silent prayer, and then stood up firmly, facing his murderers. At the

discharge of the musketry platoon, he was dead before he touched the ground. Two bullets pierced his generous and dauntless heart.

Captain Aaron H. Conrow died next. He expected no mercy, and he made no plea for life. A request to be permitted to write a few lines to his wife was denied him, Figueroa savagely ordering the execution to proceed. The firing party shortened the distance between it and their victim, placing him but three feet away from the muzzles of their muskets. Like Standish he refused to have his eyes bandaged. Knowing but few words in Spanish, he called out in his brave, quick fashion, and in his own language, "Fire!" and the death he got was certain and instantaneous. He fell within a few paces of his comrade, dead like him before he touched the ground.

The last moments of the three young Irish soldiers had now come. They had seen the stern killing of Standish and Conrow, and they neither trembled nor turned pale. It can do no good to ask what thoughts were theirs, and if from over the waves of the wide Atlantic some visions came that were strangely and sadly out of place in front of the chapparal and the sandaled Mexicans. Monarthy asked for a priest and received one. He was a kind-hearted, ignorant Indian, who would have saved them if he could, but safe from the bloody hands of Figueroa no foreigner had ever yet come. The three men confessed and received such consolation as the living could give to men as good as dead. Then they joined hands and spoke some earnest words together for the brief space permitted them. Langdon, the youngest, was only twenty-two. A resident of Mobile when the war commenced, he had volunteered in a battery, had been captured at Vicksburg, and had, later, joined Pindall's battalion of sharpshooters in Parsons' Division. He had a face like a young girl's, it was so fair and fresh. All who knew him loved him. In all the Confederate army there was neither braver nor better soldier. Mooney was a man of fifty-five, with an iron frame and with a gaunt scarred, rugged face that was yet kindly and attractive. He took Langdon in his arms and kissed him twice, once on each cheek, shook hands with

Monarthy, and opened his breast. The close, deadly fire was received standing and with eyes wide open. Langdon died without a struggle, Mooney groaned twice and tried to speak. Death finished the sentence ere it was commenced. Monarthy required the *coup de grace*. A soldier went close to him, rested the muzzle of his musket against his head and fired. He was very quiet then; the murder was done; five horrible corpses lay in a pool of blood; the shadows deepened; and the cruel eyes of Figueroa roamed, as the eyes of a tiger, from the ghastly faces of the dead to the stern, set face of the living. General Parsons felt that for him, too, the supreme moment had come at last.

Left in that terrible period alone, none this side eternity will ever know what he suffered and endured. Waiting patiently for his sentence, a respite was granted. Some visions of ransom must have crossed Figueroa's mind. Clad in the showy and attractive uniform of a Confederate Major-General, having the golden stars of his rank upon his collar, magnificently mounted, and being withal a remarkably handsome and commanding looking soldier himself, it was for a time at least thought best to hold him a prisoner. His horse even was given back to him, and for some miles further towards Matamoras he was permitted to ride with those who had captured him. The Captain of the guard immediately in charge of his person had also a very fine horse, whose speed he was continually boasting of. Fortunately this officer spoke English, thus permitting Gen. Parsons to converse with him. Much bantering was had concerning the speed of the two horses. A race was at length proposed. The two men started off at a furious gallop, the American steadily gaining upon the Mexican. Finding himself in danger of being distanced, the Captain drew up and ordered his competitor in the race to halt. Unheeding the command, Gen. Parsons dashed on with the utmost speed, escaping the shots from the revolver of the Mexican, and eluding entirely Figueroa and his command. Although in a country filled with treacherous and bloodthirsty savages, and ignorant of the roads and the language, Gen. Parsons might have reduced

the chances against him in the proportion of ten to one, had he concealed himself in some neighboring chapparal and waited until the night fell. He did not do this, but continued his flight rapidly down the broad highway which ran directly from Monterey to Matamoras. There could be but one result. A large scouting party of Figueroa's forces, returning to the headquarters of their chief, met him before he had ridden ten miles, again took him prisoner, and again delivered him into the hands of the ferocious bandit.

Death followed almost instantly. None who witnessed the deed have ever told how he died, but three days afterward his body was found stripped by the wayside, literally shot to pieces. Some Mexicans buried it, marking the unhallowed spot with a cross. Afterward Figueroa, dressed in the full uniform of General Parsons, was in occupation of Camargo, while the same Colonel Johnson, who had followed Shelby southwardly from San Antonio, held the opposite shore of the Rio Grande on the American side. Figueroa, gloating over the savageness of the deed, and imagining, in his stolid Indian cunning, that the Federal officers would pay handsomely for the spoils of the murdered Confederate, proffered to deliver to him Gen. Parson's coat, pistols and private papers for a certain specified sum, detailing, at the same time, with revolting accuracy, the merciless particulars of the butchery. Horrified at the cool rapacity of the robber, and thinking only of Gen. Parsons as an American and a brother, Gen. Johnson tried for weeks to entice Figueroa across the river, intending to do a righteous vengeance upon him. Too wily and too cowardly to be caught, he moved back suddenly into the interior, sending a message afterward to Col. Johnson full of taunting and defiance.

Who so sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his own blood be shed. Dupin's avengers were on the track, imbued with Dupin's spirit, and having over them the stern memory of Dupin's laconic orders. Leave not one stone upon another. And why should there be habitations when the inhabitants were scattered or killed.

Las Flores was a flower town, beautiful in name, and beautiful in the blue of the skies which bent over it; in the blue of the mountains which caught the morning and wove for it a gossamer robe of amethyst and pearl; in the song and flow of running water, where women sat and sang, and combed their dusky hair; and in the olden, immemorial groves, filled with birds that had gold for plumage, and sweet seed and sunshine for mating and wooing songs.

Hither would come Figueroa in the lull of the long marches, and in the relaxation of the nights of ambush, and the days of watching and starving. Booty and beauty and singing maidens all were there. There red gold would buy right royal kisses, and there feasting and minstrelsy told of the pillage done, and the rapine and slaughter beyond the sweep of the mountains that cut the sky line.

God help all of them who tarried till the American squadron charged into the town, one hundred rank and file, Frank Moore leading—all who had beard upon their faces or guns within their hands. A trusty guide had made the morning a surprise. It was not yet daylight. Some white mist, like a corpse abandoning a bier, was creeping up from the lowlands. The music and the lights had died out in the streets. The east, not yet awakened, had on its face the placid pallor of sleep. What birds flew were weary of wing and voiceless in the sober hush of dreamless nature.

Leave not one stone upon another. And the faces of the Americans were set as a flint and the massacre began. Never were six men so terribly avenged. It need not be told what flames were there, what harsh and guttural oaths, what tawny faces blanched and grew white, what cries, and volleys, and shrieks, and deaths that made no moan arose on the morning, and scared the mist from the water, the paradise birds from their bowers amid the limes and the orange trees. It was over at last. Call the roll and gather up the corpses. Fifteen Americans dead, eleven wounded, and so many Mexicans that you could not count them. Las Flores, the city of the Flowers, had become to be Las Cruces, the City of the Crosses.

When the tale was told to Dupin, he rubbed his brown bare hands and lent his arm on his subaltern's shoulder.

"Tell me about it again," he ordered.

The tale was told.

"Oh! brave Americans!" he shouted. "Americans after my own heart. You shall be saluted with sloping standards and uncovered heads."

The bugles rang out "to horse," the regiment got under arms, the American squadron passed in review along the ranks, the flags were lowered and inclined, officers and men uncovered as the files marched down the lines, there were greetings and rejoicings, and from the already lengthened life of the whitehaired commander five good years of toil and exposure had been taken. For a week thereafter he was seen to smile and to be glad. After that the old wild work commenced again.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

The continued public spirit of Missouri's authors and historians is set forth in this issue of the *Review*. These contributors hail from Missouri, North Dakota and Japan—but all are loyal sons of the old State. Readers of the *Review* will appreciate the worth of these contributions, which are valuable from both an academic or historic point of view and a practical as well. Certainly, such exploiting of our annals is worth while.

In addition to the forthcoming articles scheduled for the *Review* as set forth in the January number (page 394), these three will also appear:

A Century of Mining in Missouri, by Prof. E. B. Branson.
Social, Religious and Political Life in Western and South-west Missouri up to the Civil War, by Wiley Britton.

A Century of Missouri Legal Literature, by Judge John D. Lawson.

Copy of the second chapter of Mr. Breckinbridge Jones' article on Banking in Missouri was not ready for inclusion in this issue and will be printed in a future number of the *Review*.

COMMENTS.

"I hope that the Society will get what it is entitled to by way of an appropriation. The splendid showing you can make on the light expenditures you have made, surely must convince the most skeptical legislator that there is much good in The State Historical Society and much good in its achievements—with the promise of increasing results for the advancement of the interests of the State of Missouri as each year goes by. As an advertisement of our State it is the cheapest way that I have ever heard of and the *MOST EFFICACIOUS*."

Wm. Clark Breckenridge, Bibliographer,
St. Louis, Missouri,
January 15, 1921.

"Have not received the January number of *The Missouri Historical Review* as yet. Kindly mail me the same. Our Missouri Society here in Wichita certainly enjoyed the October issue. We found it very instructive as well as profitable. Kindly send January issue to this address."

Mrs. T. C. Speh, President Missouri
Society of Wichita, Wichita Kan.

January 12, 1921.

"Enclosed find draft for \$1.00 for my dues in The State Historical Society of Missouri for the current year. The quarterly publications of the Society are most valuable. Having lived in old Caldwell county from 1860 to 1887 I find *The Missouri Historical Review* most interesting reading. Success to The State Historical Society of Missouri."

J. P. Renfrew, a former Missourian,
Alva, Oklahoma,

January 6, 1921.

"I am in receipt of the *Review* of the centennial number. This number alone is worth 5 years membership fee in The State Historical Society."

J. M. Lowe,
President National Old Trails Road Ass'n.,
Kansas City, Missouri,
February 24, 1921.

"Congratulations on the fine new dress of *The Missouri Historical Review* and the splendid centennial number."

George N. Fuller, Ph. D.,
Secretary and Editor,
Michigan Historical Commission,
Lansing, Michigan,
February 26, 1921.

"I am in receipt of *The Missouri Historical Review* for January, 1921, and must compliment you upon it."

Col. John D. McNeely,
139th Infantry,
St. Joseph, Missouri,
March 2, 1921.

"Wishing to co-operate with the Society in gaining first rank in membership west of Pittsburg by the close of 1921, I recommend the following twenty named women to membership."

Mrs. O. S. Wilfley,
State Corresponding Secretary,
D. A. R.,
St. Louis, Missouri,
March 7, 1921.

"The work you are doing is certainly timely, and ought to have a wide appreciation in Missouri."

Dr. Denton J. Snider,
Author and Historian,
St. Louis, Missouri,
March 7, 1921.

"It must be gratifying to you to report so large an increase in membership for I feel that about 99% of it is due to your individual efforts. This being the case, I want to see you fall in line with the authorities who declare that *The Missouri Historical Review* is the best publication of its kind in the country. I am satisfied that it is not surpassed in any state."

W. P. Tracy, Author,
St. Joseph, Missouri,
March 8, 1921.

"I have used *The Missouri Historical Review* in many instances, finding great help from its use. I will continue to make such use of it in the future as opportunity offers."

Mary Keefe,
Braymer, Missouri,
January 8, 1921.

"The last copy of the *Review* (January, 1921), was a treat both to the eye and the mind. No State has ever had given such a comprehensive view of her resources and achievements as you have presented in *The Missouri Historical Review*."

Wm. Clark Breckenridge,
St. Louis, Missouri,
March 5, 1921.

SOCIETY PROGRESS

To all Missourians interested in our annals and in the work of this Society in preserving and publishing these annals satisfaction must be felt in the recent action of the Senate and House appropriation committees of the Fifty-first General Assembly of Missouri. The Society was represented at the joint hearing by Dr. Walter B. Stevens, president, and the secretary.

Hon. S. F. O'Fallon, speaker of the House, introduced Dr. Stevens before the committee and in an able and convincing speech gave his opinion, as a member of the Society and as a Missourian, of the value of its work. He showed how,

thru its recent publications, *The Missouri Historical Review* and *The Journal of Missouri's Constitutional Convention of 1875*, the Society was disseminating and popularizing our annals. He pointed out that such work was valuable to the business man, the financier, lawyer, teacher, the club woman, and the children of the State. He remarked that *The Missouri Historical Review* was one publication he knew of that could be used to enlighten the child in the school and the judge on the bench. The room was crowded with members of the Legislature, their wives, and interested visitors. Speaker O'Fallon's speech was heartily applauded.

Dr. Stevens told of the general purpose and the actual work being accomplished by the Society. He said that even aside from its historical work proper, the Society paid back to the State many times over its expenses in the accurate and enlightened publicity it was giving Missouri thru *The Missouri Historical Review*. He called attention to the fact that not only had it succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of all Missouri historians and writers, but that it had also back of it the majority of the State's leaders in business, finance, and the professions. These men, whose time is valuable, were now truly giving their services to properly exploiting Missouri's wealth of records in all fields. "The Society," said Dr. Stevens, "has become the great clearing house of information on Missouri. *The Missouri Historical Review* has entered the class of the best magazines in the nation. Scholarship, popularity, and interesting reading have there been combined without regard to race, sects, sections or politics." At the conclusion of Dr. Stevens' address, which was appreciated by the hearers, the secretary presented the Society's budget.

The joint committees under the chairmanship of Senator W. T. Robinson and Hon. F. H. Hopkins, passed favorably on the budget and granted all that was requested. Even more gratifying was the hearty manner of appreciation exhibited by the members of the appropriations committee. At the conclusion of the hearing twelve of the legislators applied for membership in the Society.

Missouri has made remarkable history and Missourians have always been proud of that history. Today, they express that pride in concrete form. They now realize that only thru a proper agency can Missouri develop and exploit her men and women greatness. Missouri has spent thousands in exploiting her material greatness; her century of assets in men and women is greater still. The State Historical Society of Missouri shall continue to work towards that great end of making known at home and abroad, Missouri's contributions to civilization, so that it shall always be said: "Missourians have made history and they truly honor their history."

THE PERSONAL FACTOR IN PROGRESS.

If there be one who worships at the shrine of impersonal efficiency, he has much to learn. Even America's leaders in business and finance have repudiated such a creed. Efficiency is essential to progress, but it must be co-operative efficiency to succeed. The United States Steel Corporation, the world's largest single business, sells stock to its employees. The result is a tendency toward co-operative efficiency. The personal factor enters and efficiency is increased. Commercial clubs rise or fall in proportion to co-operative efficiency. Take out the personal factor in politics and leaders are retired. A great man with friends succeeds; a great man without friends may fail. An intrinsic institution with personal adherents grows; without these, it is handicapped. The reason? Because, human organizations, institutions, and movements rest upon human foundations. If closely mortared, if men and women come in contact, if the personal factor is present—then, and only then, can the structure above do service to mankind and stand secure.

However valuable is the work of The State Historical Society of Missouri, however stimulating and instructive is *The Missouri Historical Review*, these will be handicapped in their service to our State without your co-operation. A letter from me to a stranger may mean little. A letter or word from you to your organization, friend, or associate carries

weight. Here again enters the personal factor. There is not a single member of this Society who within one hour cannot obtain at least from one to five members for it! Many of you in a ten minute talk before your home club or association, can obtain from ten to fifty members! Others can in thirty minutes send us the names of twenty friends who would later thank you for the favor you conferred in recommending them for membership. Read under "Comments" what Mrs. O. S. Wilsley, State Corresponding Secretary, D. A. R., of Missouri, volunteered. Mr. Herman G. Kiel, of Washington, D. C., a former citizen of Franklin County, Missouri, pays the membership dues of seven high schools in his old home district! Mr. Anton Kramolowsky, of Union, Missouri, recently sent in the application of three friends. Another interested Missourian, Mr. Walter P. Tracy, of St. Joseph, desires his city to have first rank in membership in the state, and is giving his services to bring this about. More members are actively co-operating today than ever before. When all do this, Missouri will be known for her history and for the pride she takes in that history above all other assets.

A LOYAL MISSOURIAN AND MEMBER.

When the Women's Division of the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce at a meeting last January decided to secure at least one hundred members in their city for the State Historical Society, they appointed Mrs. N. L. Nelson, their secretary, manager of the drive. Mrs. Nelson immediately began work and within twenty-four hours had secured fifty members. Since that time she has obtained thirty-two more, making a total of eighty-two credited to her efforts and the co-operation of her friends, within one month. This is the largest number ever obtained by a single member. Credit and appreciation are certainly due Mrs. Nelson and the Women's Division of the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce for such unselfish, public spirited co-operation in the cause of Missouri's history. Sedalia now has eighty-nine members in The State Historical Society. These will form the nucleus of a Pettis County Historical Society in the near future.

The State Historical Society now has 1,250 active pay members, exclusive of 750 exchange and editorial members. This is an increase of nearly 25% since January 1, 1921. We know of no historical society west of Pittsburg that equals this number. The goal set for this Society is 2,000 active pay members by the close of 1921. If ten members alone will equal the record and work of Mrs. N. L. Nelson, the 1921 goal will be passed, not counting the normal daily applications for membership which are assuming significance. Certainly membership in The State Historical Society is in itself a recommendation of public spirit and good citizenship. Certainly *The Missouri Historical Review* is cultural and educational. No man or woman can assure himself that he is keeping step with this State's progress who does not read the historical contributions that appear in this publication. If the *Review* is worthwhile for you, who are already members, why not call it to the attention of your friends? Either see a friend personally or send us the name of a friend. There is no charity in this; there is hardly even an expense worth serious consideration.

Permit this suggestion, also. Inquire of your principal or superintendent, if his school is a member and if his school library receives the *Review*. If not, urge that he take up this matter. You thereby perform a duty and service to your children. The cost is the same as to individuals—\$1.00 a year. Make the same inquiry of your public library. Again, Missouri club-women who are not members, are causing themselves needless worry and trouble in the preparation of papers, in not taking the *Review*. No better or more succinct or more reliable data on Missouri subjects can be found than are set forth in the *Review*. Members of the Society realize these facts, but the thousands who are not members are not familiar with this phase; and it is impossible to reach the latter unless you actively co-operate.

Scores of letters received bear out these statements. This is one from a new Sedalia member, Mrs. Agnes R. L. Pratt, dated March 8, 1921:

"My membership card and two copies of *The Missouri Historical Review* received. The *Review* has superior editing in every

way. It is a great undertaking of lasting interest, instruction and value to posterity, like wine, richer with age. The illustrations are most attractive. The Model Centennial Program timely and helpful. Congratulations and thanks."

Over half of the new members affiliating with this Society write their appreciation and thanks. You will be doing a real service to your State, yourself, and your friends to call the attention of your acquaintances and associates to the work and the magazine of The State Historical Society of Missouri. Moreover, as the number of members increase, so will broaden the field of service of this Society. This will be directly witnessed in the character and value of the *Review*. We are not satisfied with our work. We are not reaching all the men and women we should. Ten years from now, members of this Society will smile at how much energy was spent in getting 1,000 or 2,000 members. By that time we hope so to have broadened our work that among Missourians both at home and abroad membership in this Society will be accepted and assumed.

A glance at the table below of those Missouri towns now having five or more active members, should prove stimulating. Aside from towns having editorial members, 224 have annual members and 41 of these each have 5 members or more. If *your* city is not here set forth or is not properly represented, compared to other cities, you will find us more than ready to co-operate in giving it proper place.

| | Mar. 10, 1921. |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Bolivar..... | 10 |
| Bowling Green..... | 5 |
| Braymer..... | 5 |
| Breckenridge..... | 6 |
| Butler..... | 8 |
| Cameron..... | 9 |
| Cape Girardeau..... | 17 |
| Carrollton..... | 5 |
| Chillicothe..... | 36 |
| Columbia..... | 53 |
| Fayette..... | 7 |
| Fulton..... | 7 |

| | Mar. 10, 1921. |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Gallatin..... | 11 |
| Hamilton..... | 8 |
| Hannibal..... | 19 |
| Holden..... | 10 |
| Independence..... | 10 |
| Jefferson City..... | 11 |
| Joplin..... | 5 |
| Kansas City..... | 63 |
| Kirksville..... | 22 |
| Lee's Summit..... | 6 |
| Lexington..... | 7 |
| Liberty..... | 6 |
| Macon..... | 10 |
| Marshall..... | 6 |
| Maryville..... | 12 |
| Mound City..... | 7 |
| Nevada..... | 13 |
| Oregon..... | 8 |
| Oterville..... | 6 |
| Richmond..... | 5 |
| Rockport..... | 6 |
| Rolla..... | 5 |
| Sedalia..... | 89 |
| Springfield..... | 10 |
| St. Charles..... | 5 |
| St. Joseph..... | 114 |
| St. Louis..... | 134 |
| Union..... | 8 |
| Warrensburg..... | 61 |

CLARK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Jasper Blines of Kahoka, Missouri, secretary of The Clark County Historical Society, reports that on January that organization had 24 active members who had contributed \$179.00 for the support of the Clark County Historical Society. An effort will be made in the near future to enlist the active co-operation of at least 100 of the public spirited citizens of Clark County. Mr. Blines is a local historian of Northeast Missouri who has performed important work in preserving and publishing the data relating to his section of the common-

wealth. The president of the Clark County Society is Mr. S. S. Ball of Kahoka.

HOW YOU CAN ORGANIZE A LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Re-print from *Fair Facts*, published by the Missouri State Fair Board.)

Local historical societies should be organized in every community of Missouri this year. There are two reasons for such organizations either of which would justify them. First, this is the centennial of Missouri statehood and a celebration should be held in every community. While it is possible to celebrate Missouri's Centennial without organizing a local historical society, it would certainly be appropriate for such a society to direct a centennial celebration. Second, the interest that is aroused this year in Missouri history, county history, city or community history and family history should be made permanent. This can not be done without permanent organization.

Our family life, our community life, our institutional life of whatever type depends upon our family history, our community history and our institutional history. To understand these phases of our environment we must understand this history. These things touch us much more frequently than our National History. We cannot obtain such history from books. But it is just such history that is gathered, preserved and made available for use by a local historical society. Among social and professional organizations the most successful type are those that are affiliated from the smallest local unit to the State organization. In this type of organization the individual pays sufficient dues to the local organization to become a member of the local, county (if there be one) and state organization. Thus the individual and the local organization are attached to a permanent going concern that is not in danger of failing.

In the field of historical endeavor we are especially fortunate in Missouri in having a State Historical Society which is not only a going concern but one which has made a remarkable

growth and now stands first in membership among State Historical Societies west of Pennsylvania. It now has a library of 11,000 bound volumes of Missouri newspapers and 145,000 books and pamphlets. It publishes *The Missouri Historical Review*, a quarterly magazine, which is sent free to each member of the society. The *Review* during the past year has contained about 800 pages of Missouri history. The library and property of the society is housed in a splendid fireproof building at Columbia, Missouri.

There are two methods of procedure that have proved successful in organizing local historical societies in Missouri. First, any one desiring to organize a local historical society in a community may call together those interested. The group can decide upon the name of the society, such officers as are necessary, the amount of annual dues plus one dollar which each member should pay, and effect an organization by electing a President, Secretary-Treasurer and any other officers which the group may think necessary. Such committees as may be necessary in doing the work contemplated by the society may then be appointed. The dues are paid to the Secretary-Treasurer who sends a list of the names of the members with their postoffice addresses together with one dollar for each member to Floyd C. Shoemaker, Columbia, Missouri. The local society thus becomes directly affiliated with the State Society. *The Missouri Historical Review* becomes its official publication and each member receives the *Review*. Any group from three or four up may form such a local society. A special department of the *Review* will be begun soon, to include news and notes of the various county historical societies in Missouri. In this way members of one local society can keep in touch with the activities and development of their own and similar organizations.

After a number of such local societies are formed in a county, representatives of these societies may meet at some convenient point and organize a County Historical Society. All members of all local societies represented would then become members of the County Society. The function of the County Society is to direct and co-ordinate the work of the

various local societies which is of historical interest to the county as a whole.

The second method begins with the county and proceeds to the local communities. It can be told best by describing the organization of Johnson County. A number of those interested in history in the various communities of the county were called together. The group decided to organize a Johnson County Historical Society. The annual dues were fixed at two dollars, fifty cents to remain in the treasury of the local societies which were contemplated, fifty cents to be sent to the treasurer of the county society and one dollar to pay the dues in the State Society. The president was empowered to appoint an executive committee to consist of the officers of the Society and one committeeman in each community where a local society was planned. The officers then proceeded to organize local societies in the various communities of the counties where there was sufficient interest. The county society now has more than one hundred members. The January (1921) number of the *Review* contains a full account of the work of the Johnson County Historical Society, together with a copy of the constitution of that organization.

Whichever method may be used it is important that every member of the local society become a member of the State Society and get the *Review*. This more than gives the member value received for his dues and at the same time a permanent historical sense is created in the community.

Local Historical Societies not affiliated with a State Society have seldom been permanent and then only when endowed or supported by some wealthy individual.

In the case of the State Historical Society of Missouri, the General Assembly of the State supports the Society. Certainly teachers as well as all public spirited citizens should be active in organizing local historical societies and securing appropriate local centennial celebrations this year. In the April issue of the *Review* will appear a very comprehensive and suggestive article on what County Historical Societies can and should do in collecting, preserving, and disseminating knowledge of local and state history. Every Missourian

interested in the records of his community, county and state, should read this article. It will be especially helpful to teachers in the field of historical education.

PROF. C. H. MCCLURE, Warrensburg, Mo.

ON MISSOURI EDUCATION.

This letter was received from Reverend L. J. Kenny, S. J., of St. Louis University. Letters from members of the Society are always welcome by the editor and will be gladly reproduced when they pertain to the history of Missouri and Missourians.

"The January number of the *Review* was so exceptionally fine a collection of excellent historical matter, and covered so large a field that it would not have been human to have been without some slight faults. You will believe me that I am writing in no carping spirit, therefore, when after this introduction I call attention to the fact that on page 312 an omission occurs in connection with Mr. Phillips's account of the work of St. Louis University that hurts us. He says 'St. Louis University makes provision for professional and educational work in Theology, Law, Dentistry and Commerce.' What about that school of Medicine, which is the apple of our eye?

"That school of Medicine has certainly helped to make history in this part of the world. In the late war it supplied 2% of the physicians to the American forces; and what kind of physicians? They were not only of that kind which in the last Missouri examination for license secured the highest, and the second highest, and the third highest, and the fourth and fifth and so on to the twelfth, inclusive, when competing with the best schools of this section, but they were of the kind which when examined in every state of the Union during the last ten years—as shown annually in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*—can produce such results as these when measured alongside the best schools in the WORLD:

| Name of School. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Johns Hopkins..... | 44-0 | 63-2 | 64-2 | 55-2 | 39-0 | 50-0 |
| Harvard..... | 43-0 | 53-2 | 31-3 | 34-4 | 36-1 | 55-1 |
| St. Louis University..... | 90-0 | 64-3 | 77-2 | 71-2 | 49-1 | 38-0 |

| Name of School. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | Total. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Johns Hopkins..... | 47-2 | 49-3 | 33-1 | 64-0 | 508-12 |
| Harvard..... | 47-2 | 52-0 | 91-1 | 88-0 | 530-13 |
| St. Louis University..... | 50-0 | 41-1 | 55-0 | 46-0 | 581-9 |

(The first figure is the number of men examined; the minus figure is the number that failed.)

"I wonder whether the students of any other Medical school in America showed the same spirit of generous sacrifice and went to the rescue of their community during the epidemic of the flu that the St. L. U. Medical men did.

"Hoping that you may be able to keep the *Review* up to that high level reached in the January issue, I am, for Missouri."

CORRECTION.

Dr. T. Berry Smith, Professor of Chemistry at Central College Fayette, Missouri, calls attention to some errors in dates that were set forth in the January issue of *The Missouri Historical Review* relating to the chartering of the colleges that are now members of the Missouri College Union. Following is a list of the members of the Missouri College Union together with the dates of their chartering: University of Missouri, 1839; William Jewell College, 1849; Westminster College, 1849; Washington University, 1853; Central College, 1855; Drury College, 1873; Missouri Valley College, 1889; St. Louis University, 1832 Park College, 1879; Tarkio College, 1883; Central Wesleyan College, 1864; Missouri Wesleyan College, 1897; Culver-Stockton College, 1853; Lindenwood College, 1853.

BOOK REVIEWS.

McClure, C. H.—History of Missouri, A Text Book of State History for Use in Elementary Schools. xi, 268 pp. The A. S. Barnes Company, Chicago, 1920.

This book is a departure from the older accepted forms of text-books on state history. The author states that "for some reason the results obtained in the teaching of history have not been as satisfactory from the standpoint of good citizenship as is desirable." He believes that this is due to the remoteness, if not the absence, of relationship between the historical events treated and the child's environment. State history makes this relationship closer.

The outline of the book is based on an address delivered in November, 1914, before the Missouri Society of Teachers of

History and Government at St. Joseph, by Floyd C. Shoemaker. This address "Six Periods of Missouri History," was printed in *The Missouri Historical Review* for July, 1915 (vol. IX, No. 4, pp. 221-240). The work itself is divided into four parts: I. Missouri before 1820 (26 pp.); II. Missouri a Pioneer State, 1820-1836 (pp. 27-74); III. Missouri a State in the Making, 1836-1870 (pp. 75-163); IV. Missouri a Modern State, 1870-1920 (pp. 164-262); and an index of six pages. A large part of the work is devoted to phases usually slighted, as economic, social and educational life. This is commendable. Footnotes of value and interest appear on each page. At the end of the chapters are suggestive questions to aid the teacher.

The author did not compile the book as a research contribution. It is based largely on secondary material, especially the valuable articles that have been appearing in *The Missouri Historical Review* during the last fifteen years. As a textbook, the teaching profession will find it worthy of careful investigation. It has merits. To the adult citizen, it has value as a handbook of ready reference. It seems to us that the characteristic of the book that makes it significant is its new and advanced method of treatment. This opinion may be, of course, favorable prejudiced by the author having followed our own outline of 1914. The suggestions made then have been carefully observed by the writer. We are, however, inclined to believe that this book marks a real step forward in the preparation of state history texts. It is worthy of notice that two of the latest innovations in the treatment of state history texts were made by Missourians—E. M. Violette and C. H. McClure.

Stevens, Walter B., Centennial History of Missouri. 4 vols: I, 1,021 pp.; II, 948 pp.; III, 1,038 pp.; IV, 1,038 pp. The S. J. Clarke Pub. Co., St. Louis-Chicago, 1921.

This is the most ambitious historical compilation that has appeared lately in the State. The prominence of the author in the field of Missouri history and his recognized ability as a writer insure a hearty reception of his books on the part of the public. It is not an exaggeration to state that Walter

B. Stevens is the most widely known, the most popular and the most beloved historian Missouri has produced. In his *Centennial History of Missouri*, Mr. Stevens again merits the praise and thanks of his contemporaries.

The appearance of this work is opportune. Missouri's centennial of statehood in the Union is this year. The *Centennial History of Missouri* will do much to stimulate interest in this historical event and serve as a valuable source of information to all sections planning commemoration exercises.

The interesting manner of treatment, the wealth of material presented, and the many valuable and attractive illustrations will make this compilation a source of historical data for years to come. Missourians are to be congratulated in having such a work available for their use and edification in this their one hundredth birth year of statehood in the union.

PERSONALS.

Hon. Champ Clark: Born near Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, March 7, 1850; died at Washington, D. C., March 2, 1921. He received his education in the common schools, Kentucky University, Bethany College, West Virginia and Cincinnati Law School. He was graduated from this latter institution at the head of his class. At the age of 23 he was for a year president of Marshall College in West Virginia—the youngest college president in the United States. After being admitted to the bar in 1874, Clark went to Wichita, Kansas, but a few months later accepted a position as school teacher at Louisiana, Missouri. He remained in Louisiana until 1880, since which time he had made his home at Bowling Green. He entered politics by serving a term as prosecuting attorney of Pike County. A short time later he was elected to the General Assembly, and in 1893 went to Washington to serve his first term in Congress. Mr. Clark served as a member of Congress in every session but one from that time until his death. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses. In the Democratic National Convention at

Baltimore in 1912, Clark led on 27 ballots for the presidential nomination.

Dr. Edwin Boone Craighead: Born at Harris Prairie in Callaway county, Missouri, March 3, 1861; died at Missoula, Montana, October 22, 1920. Dr. Craighead was graduated with distinction from Central College at Fayette in 1881 and afterwards studied in Leipsic and Paris. From 1890 to 1893 he held the chair of Greek at Wafford College in South Carolina, later becoming president of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College at Clemson. In 1897 he was elected president of Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and a few years later became head of the State Normal School at Warrensburg. In 1912 he was made president of the University of Montana, which position he resigned a few years ago to become contributing editor of an industrial magazine published at Missoula, Montana.

Robert B. Crossman: Born in St. Louis county in 1842; died at St. Louis, December 20, 1920. As a youth he learned the printer's trade, and in 1878 began the publication of the *St. Louis Countian* at Kirkwood, later called the *Star-Republican*. After disposing of this publication, Mr. Crossman was connected in an editorial capacity with the Western Newspaper Union in St. Louis. In 1896 he founded the *People's Advocate* at Clayton, disposing of it after a short time. Later he was for a time publisher of the Clayton *Argus*. He retired from active work several years before his death.

Dr. Richard Henry Jesse: Born March 1, 1853, at Epping Forest, Virginia; died at Columbia, Missouri, January 22, 1921. He received his early education at Hanover College in Virginia and was later graduated with honors from the University of Virginia. He then served as a member of the faculty of Tulane University and the Louisiana State University. When these two schools were consolidated Dr. Jesse was given the chair of senior professor of Latin. This professorship he held until 1891, when he was called to the presidency of the University of Missouri. Dr. Jesse served as head of this institution until he was forced by ill health to resign in 1907.

C. H. Lucas: Born at Danville, Kentucky, May 27, 1854; died at Osceola, Missouri, October 24, 1920. He came to Missouri as a young man and engaged in journalistic work. For a time he was connected with the old *Sedalia Bazoo*. In 1880 he purchased the *Osceola Sun*, which afterwards became the *St. Clair County Democrat*. He was editor of this paper at the time of his death, having been its publisher for forty years.

W. L. Smith: Born in Webster county, Missouri, May 19, 1857; died at Marshfield, Missouri, October 24, 1920. He began work on a Marshfield newspaper as a young man and in 1877, in connection with his father, purchased the *Marshfield Chronicle* and continued as its editor and publisher until within one month of his death.

Col. Jay Linn Torrey. Born at Pittsfield, Illinois, in 1852; died in Howell County, Missouri, December 4, 1920. He was educated in law at Washington University and Columbia University and for a number of years practiced his profession at St. Louis. About 1880 he went to Wyoming and became the manager of his brother's large ranch. While a citizen of that state he was elected to the state legislature and served as Speaker of the House of Representatives. During the Spanish-American War he won national fame when he organized a regiment of cavalry troops, composed of cowboys. In 1905 Colonel Torrey located in Missouri on a ranch of 10,000 acres at Fruitville in Howell county. In 1918 he was defeated for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Missouri.

Rear Admiral Edward D. Taussig: Born November 20, 1847, at St. Louis; died January 29, 1921, at Newport, Rhode Island. In 1863 he entered the Naval Academy and was continuously in service until his retirement November 20, 1909. He taught for a time in the Naval Academy and had been on shore duty at various navy yards. He was made a commander in 1898, a captain in 1902 and a rear admiral in 1908. He served in the Philippine and North China waters in various cruises with the Pacific fleet, taking possession of Wake Island and the Island of Guam in the Pacific Ocean for

the United States. Admiral Taussig, though retired, volunteered for active service when the United States entered the European War and was assigned to train recruits of the Naval Officers Reserve Corps at Columbia University, New York City.

Professor Max Wilhelm Zach: Born in Lemberg, Poland, August 31, 1864; died at St. Louis, Missouri, February 3, 1921. He studied music at the Vienna Conservatory in Austria and came to America in 1886. He became a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and won some distinction as conductor of the organization's Sunday concerts. In 1907 he was engaged as conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, and served in that capacity until his death. He developed the St. Louis orchestra from a nondescript body of musicians to an organization of recognized ability and national reputation.

HISTORICAL ARTICLES IN MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS

MAY-SEPTEMBER 1919.

- Andrew County. *Savannah, Democrat*
 May 9. Quoted history. D. A. Beattie tells how early farmers of Andrew County marketed stock and what they received. Reprinted from *St. Joseph Stock Yards Journal*.
- Atchison County. *Fairfax, Forum*
 May 16. Sketch of the life of Leander Seymour, Mexican War veteran.
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- Rockport, *Atchison County Journal*
 July 10. An old tax book of Atchison County—items from tax book for 1844.
- Audrain County. *Vandalia, Mail*
 July 25. History of a pioneer settler; with description of pioneer life in Missouri.
- Barton County. *Lamar, Democrat*
 May 15. Sketch of the life of W. A. Jackson, Union veteran.
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- _____, *Republican-Sentinel*
 June 5. Reminiscences of Mrs. Jennie Grier; with description of early day life in Missouri. Continued in succeeding issues. Also printed in *Liberal News*.
- Bates County. *Butler, Republican Press*
 July 4. Sketch of the life of Hon. Clark Wix, former State Senator.
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- _____, *Bates County Democrat*
 May 29. First railroad in Missouri—some facts concerning.
 June 26. West Butler was once a separate town.
- Boone County. *Ashland, Bugle*
 Sept. 18. Looking back 75 years. Notes of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Salem Association of Baptists at Goshen, Boone County, in 1844.
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- Centralia, *Fireside Guard*
 May 9. Guerrillas of 1863-64. Tales of the Civil War.
 Aug. 1. Rode first train. Incident of first train through Centralia in 1856.
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- Columbia, *Evening Missourian*
 May 6. History of Missouri's first country newspaper (*Missouri Intelligencer* and *Boon's Lick Advertiser*). Continued in issues of May 7 and 8.

- June 18. Sketch of the life of James Harry Lowery, Confederate veteran. See also *Columbia Daily Tribune* for June 18.
 Aug. 2. Pershing was popular among Moro natives. Incidents of Pershing's life in Philippines.
 Sept. 27. Columbian recalls massacre of 1864. "Bill" Stewart, a member of Anderson band, tells of Centralia tragedy.

Herald-Statesman

- Sept. 18. Little Bonne Femme (Baptist Church) celebrates hundredth anniversary. An historical sketch by E. W. Stephens.
 Sept. 29. Recalls massacre of 1864. Story of Centralia horror.

Buchanan County. *St. Joseph, Gazette*

- May 4. Bostonian's tribute to city in 1863. A description of St. Joseph in 1863 by a visitor from Boston.
 May 5. Heirs ask State to pay old claim. Story of Woritz Neidner claim against State of Missouri (St. Louis, 1861).
 May 11. And it happened in St. Joseph. A Civil War romance.
 May 18. Two choice scandals, leavened by time. How attorney sold decrepit mules of Confederates at "patriotic" price; a jail delivery through two women's wit.
 Capt. Enos Craig, still young at 90. Sketch of a pioneer citizen who came to St. Joseph when city was known as Robidoux's Landing.
 May 25. Played with Jesse James. Recollections of early St. Joseph and St. Joseph people by Jacob Seippie, Jr.
 The McNeely-Loan political fight. A story of factional strife in 1864.
 June 8. Lads' exploit of Civil War days. How several St. Joseph boys aided Confederacy.
 June 15. Carby's mill, silent monument to builder. History of old water mill on 102 river; built in 1852.
 June 22. Patee House—a ghost of the long ago. Sketch of historic St. Joseph hotel, opened in 1858.
 June 29. Three presidents have visited St. Joseph. Short account of the visits of Presidents Lincoln, Grant and Hayes to St. Joseph.
 July 6. *St. Joseph Gazette*, pioneer paper of county. A short historical sketch.
 July 13. The meeting that helped to keep Missouri in the Union. Story of a meeting at St. Joseph where General Robert Wilson appealed to swing northwest Missouri from secession.
 July 20. The ghost that walks in the full o' the moon. A tale of the Civil War.
 July 27. "Third o' August"—Magic date up on Grand river. A short sketch of Gentryville and her annual picnic.
 Sept. 14. Back from two years over there. A character sketch of General Pershing.

News-Press

- July 1. Number 40 is gay at 60. A short history of the founding of the Typographical Union at St. Joseph in 1859, by Wm. B. Churchill, sole surviving charter member; gives many facts concerning newspapers of that date.

Observer

- Sept. 20. The first settlement in Missouri Ozarks. Reprinted from West Plains, *Howell County Gazette*.

Callaway County. *Auxvasse, Review*

- July 31. Recalls old Missouri duel. Story of Buckner-Glover duel a Palmyra in antebellum days. Reprinted from *St. Louis Republic*.
- Aug. 21. Horse thief's bond built first court house. A short history of the courthouses of Callaway County. Reprinted from *Fulton Daily Sun*.
Sold cheap 100 years ago. Some prices of 1825. Reprinted from *Fulton Daily Sun*.

Fulton, *Gazette*

- Aug. 7. Was with Capt. Callaway. Story of Major John Gibson (1817-1869) and early Indian fighting.
- Sept. 18. 1860 Fulton business directory; from *Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory* for 1860.
- Sept. 25. Peck's visit to Callaway County. Account of Baptist preacher's experience in Callaway County in 1818.

Cape Girardeau County. Jackson, *Missouri Cash-Book*

- May 15. Last of railroad bonds paid off; with some history of bonds. See also *Cape Girardeau Weekly Tribune* for June 6.
- June 19. Some interesting data by Prof. J. H. Kerr—on early days in Cape Girardeau County.
- July 3. Old Bethel Records. Bethel Church activities in 1820.
- July 17. Same for 1822.
- Aug. 28. Same for 1830-1836.
- Sept. 11. Same for 1836 and 1837.
- Sept. 25. Same for 1840 and 1841.

Carroll County. Carrollton, *Democrat*

- May 2. Sketch of the life of Dr. W. C. Baird, pioneer physician. See also *Carrollton Republican-Record* for May 1.

DeWitt, *Carroll Farmers' Herald*

- June 4. Miami Station Church gets an old bill; history of Missouri River steamboat bill.

Carter County. Van Buren, *Current Local*

- June 19. Facts about "Old Drum." Story of Senator Vest and the famous "dog speech."

Cass County. Drexel, *Star*

- June 26. Early history of Sugar Creek township. Continued in issues of July 3, 10, 17, 24, August 14, 21, 28, September 11 and 25. By J. H. Rhea.

Harrisonville, *Cass County Democrat*

- May 8. Sketch of the life of H. C. Johnson, Union veteran.

Pleasant Hill, *Times*

- May 9. Pleasant Hill of the 30's. Random notes of early days.
- May 30. An Osage Indian village. Description of an Indian village in Bates County in 1718. Reprinted from *Lowry City Independent*.
- July 4. Sketch of the life of J. B. Cabness, Confederate veteran.

Cedar County. Jerico Springs, *Optic*

- Aug. 1. Sketch of the life of T. M. Walker, former county official.

- Clark County. Kahoka, *Gazette-Herald*
 May 2. Chapters of Clark County history, by Jasper Blines. Continued in succeeding issues.
 June 6. Why Missourians insist on being shown. Story of how St. Clair County was victimized by a railroad promoter in 1870. Reprinted from *Literary Digest*.
- Clay County. Excelsior Springs, *Standard*
 June 23. History of Union Church. Reprinted from *Richmond Missourian*.
 Sept. 1. A Rayville greener. Some reminiscences of Civil War.
 Sept. 12. A little history of Slipup. Reprinted from *Lawson Review*.
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- Liberty, *Tribune*
 May 9. Early day Missouri booster. Description of frontier life and prices in 1856.
 July 11. The old Hannibal bridge. Some historical notes on bridge of Missouri river at Kansas City.
 Sept. 12. Early trading on Missouri river. Reprinted from *Kansas City Star*.
 High prices in 1865. Reprinted from *Rocky Mountain News*.
- Cole County. Jefferson City, *Missouri School Journal*
 May. Constitution making in Missouri, by Prof. C. H. McClure of the Central Missouri State Teachers' College.
 June. Missouri's centennial, by Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri.
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- _____, *Mosby's Missouri Message*.
 May 2. Missourians you have known. Anecdotes of famous Missourians, both past and present. Continued in all succeeding issues.
- Cooper County. Boonville, *Central Missouri Republican*
 May 15. Kemper's 75 years to be commemorated; with historical notes. See also *Bunceton Eagle* for June 6.
 July 10. Col. Cosgrove traces barristers' history. Recollections of Boonville lawyers.
 W. W. Trigg recalls Boonville folklore. Stories of early residents.
 Dean Williams tells of his first job here.
 Fight brought him here. W. F. Howard of Warrensburg tells of coming to Boonville in 1865.
 Ardmore man tells of war: Civil War incidents.
 Sold wood to steamboats. Recollections of early days in Boonville by J. W. Mellor of Sedalia.
 Recalls old swimming hole—and other recollections of early Boonville.
 S. W. Ravenel recalls old names and faces.
 Wm. H. Trigg opened first bank in 1847. General history of Boonville's financial institutions.
 Edwards tells of boyhood days in Boonville.
 July 17. Recalls old wine garden days. Reminiscences of early day life in Boonville.
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- Bunceton, *Eagle*
 June 27. Early history of Boonville.

- Dade County. *Greenfield, Dade County Advocate*
 July 3. Sketch of the life of Mason Talbutt, pioneer citizen, Union veteran and former county official. See also *Greenfield Vedette* for July 3.
- Daviess County. *Gallatin, Democrat*
 July 31. Rounded out 50 years. Historical notes on *Gallatin Democrat*.
- Dent County. *Salem, Monitor*
 Aug. 21. Sketch of the life of Perry Organ, editor of *Monitor*.
- Dunklin County. *Kennett, Dunklin Democrat*
 June 20. How official State flag was adopted. Reprinted from *Missouri Historical Review*.
 _____, *Dunklin County News*
 Aug. 8. Sketch of the life of Dr. D. C. Pollock, Confederate veteran.
- Franklin County. *New Haven, Leader*
 Sept. 11. Historical. History of New Haven Lutheran Church, by Rev. John Burmeister.
 _____, *Union, Republican-Tribune*
 Aug. 15. Origin of Franklin County names, by Clark Brown.
 Sept. 19. Franklin County at the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, September 19, 1862, by Herman G. Kiel.
- Greene County. *Springfield, Leader*
 May 9. Ballot used in 1864 election here is found; names of candidates.
 June 6. Town of Thomasville was site of the first settlement in Ozarks; interesting reminiscences of early settlers. By R. G. Smith.
 Aug. 9. Sketch of the life of James T. Neville, former circuit judge. See also *Springfield Republican* for August 9.
 Aug. 10. Thrilling encounters with Col. Duncan Cooper in Civil War. Described by F. C. Ward. Bloody fighting at Wilson Creek took place 58 years ago. A short description of battle.
 Aug. 11. Wild Bill Hickok and his career of violence. The exciting life of a frontiersman of the '60's and '70's.
 Aug. 13. Last of old time circuit judges of county has passed. Reminiscences of former Springfield men who were circuit judges.
 Sept. 1. General Pershing was born in section house. Story of the General's boyhood in Laclede.
 Sept. 7. Late Judge Travers noted for eloquence in defending client. Reminiscences of municipal judge.
 _____, *Republican*
 May 6. Sketch of the life of Col. Xenophen Hawkins, Confederate veteran, last officer of Morgan's raiders.
 May 27. Hubble recalls 1870 stock show, held at Springfield.
 Aug. 17. Missouri's history told to motorists on bulletin boards. U. S. Tire Company's bulletins explain historic points on State highways.
 Aug. 24. Plan to improve Jordan Valley. Recalls some history and early settlers.
 Aug. 31. Sale of First Christian Church recalls early history of city when Ozark region was wilderness.

Grundy County. Trenton, *Weekly Republican*

- Sept. 4. Col. Rogers celebrates the close of 50 years ownership of Republican; with historical sketch of life, paper and city of Trenton.

A glance at Trenton business men of '69.

Fair premiums of 50 years ago. List of prizes and winners at 2nd Annual Fair held in Trenton September, 1869.

The year of 1869 saw much building. A list of buildings in progress in Trenton in November, 1869.

- Sept. 25. How General Pershing won his cadetship.

Henry County. Montrose, *Tidings*

- Sept. 18. Some ancient history. Story of Van Buren County, Missouri.

Windsor, *Review*

- June 5. Sketch of the life of Thomas J. Lingle, pioneer newspaper man.

Howard County. Glasgow, *Missourian*

- May 15. Sketch of the life of A. L. Kirby, former State and county official. Reprinted from *Armstrong Herald*.

Howell County. West Plains, *Howell County Gazette*

- June 5. The first settlement in the Ozarks; historical sketch of Thomasville.

- June 12. Sketch of the life of G. B. Thomas, Union veteran.

- July 17. Oldest Baptist minister. Reminiscences of Rev. Dan Shipman.

- Sept. 25. Sketch of the life of Col. P. P. Dobozy, Union veteran. See also *West Plains Journal and Quill* for September 25.

Journal

- Aug. 14. Sketch of the life of Benjamin Gum, Confederate veteran.

Jackson County. Independence, *Jackson Examiner*

- May 23. Dreams came true. History of Kansas City-Independence electric line.

Kansas City, *Star*

- May 11. Sketch of the life of George W. Fuller, prominent Kansas City banker.

The Union Pacific Railroad 50 years old. C. E. Fagelstrom president of the road when gold spike was driven, tells of it.

- May 20. In first Civil War fight. Story of Solomon Brown, son of John Brown, and what was styled the first battle of the Civil War.

- June 10. Sketch of the life of John Donnelly, pioneer city official.

- June 27. Got Mormon aid for Candian Pacific Railroad. Tells of E. B. Ryan of California, who persuaded Brigham Young to aid building of railway.

- July 13. When guerrillas on land captured a steamboat. An incident in Kansas that contributed to the issuing of Order No. 11.

- Aug. 3. In 1849, he asked, "Do you know Kansas City?" Prophecy for future of Kansas City, made in 1858 by Wm. Gilpin.

- A picnic generations old. Story of Gentryville annual picnic.

- Sept. 11. His old home town awaits "Black Jack." Sketch of General Pershing and plans for his home coming.

- Sept. 12. The section boss' baby. Laclede's earliest recollection of General Pershing; by Herbert Corey.

- Sept. 14. A guest of honor at Pershing's home coming. Sketch of Prof. G. A. Smith, who was chairman of committee that sent Pershing to West Point. Also a photograph of Pershing as he appeared when a cadet at West Point.
- Sept. 27. When Van Buren County became Cass County, Missouri. A bloody Civil War day. Account of Centralia massacre in 1864.
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- , *Times*
- May 3. Recalls a pioneer feud; old land grant feud of California and tragedy of Missourians who emigrated in 1856.
- May 16. No official party plan as Missouri nears birthday; with historical notes. Reprinted from St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.
- June 23. Sketch of the life of Ed. T. Orear, former city and State official.
- July 4. The semi-centennial of the Hannibal bridge.
- Sept. 2. The Spirit Lake massacre. Reprinted from New York *Sun*.
- Sept. 29. Sketch of the life of Chief Justice Bond of the Missouri Supreme Court.
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- , *Lee's Summit, Journal*
- May 8. Missouri river first navigated century ago. Story of steamboat Independence. Reprinted from Independence *Sentinel*.
- June 5. Early Jackson County history. Reprinted from Independence *Sentinel*.
- June 19. Independence and Santa Fe. Story of early day trade with Santa Fe. Reprinted from Independence *Sentinel*.
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- Jasper County. Carthage, *Democrat*.
- Sept. 12. A few facts about the career of General John J. Pershing, Missourian.
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- , *Joplin, News Herald*
- May 15. Visiting Trenton veteran won Congressional Medal in 1863. How John Hack of Trenton, Missouri, won decoration in Civil War.
- May 18. G. A. R. visitor was shot by Bushwhacker Quantrell in Baxter Springs battle of 1862; Civil War experience of Frank Arnold of Lamar, Missouri.
- May 19. Fox hanging in 1888 was gala event. Story of execution at Nevada, Missouri.
- May 25. Tells of purchasing first lead ore ever hauled from Joplin district. Recollections of early days in Granby, Missouri.
- June 8. When the late Judge Phillips answered federal court spectator. Interesting sidelights on famous judge.
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- Johnson County. Holden, *Progress*
- July 3. Sketch of the life of James Artemus Whitesett, Confederate veteran.
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- , *Warrensburg, Standard-Herald*
- June 6. First Baptist Church of Warrensburg—An historical sketch.
- June 13. Sketch of the life of Henry C. Fike, Union veteran.
- Sept. 5. Sketch of the life of Benjamin A. Bradley, pioneer citizen.
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- , *Star-Journal*
- Aug. 22. Sketch of the life of Dr. J. A. B. Adcock, former State official.

Lafayette County. Higginsville, *Advance*

- June 6. Semi-centennial celebration; some historical notes on Central College for Women.

Odessa, *Democrat*

- July 11. Sketch of the life of Martin W. Rider, Confederate veteran.
Sept. 5. A story of the long ago. An account of the killing of F. X. Aubrey by Col. Wrightman in the '50's.

Lawrence County. Aurora, *Advertiser*

- May 29. Recalls pioneer days. Some recollections of Enoch Williams.

Lewis County. Canton, *Press*

- July 4. General John J. Pershing; a short sketch of his life. Reprinted from *Central Christian Advocate*.

Monticello, *Lewis County Journal*

- Sept. 19. The army life of Missouri's General—Pershing.

Lincoln County. Elsberry, *Democrat*

- June 27. Historic house to be razed. Historical notes of landmark of Portage des Sioux.

- July 4. Recalls Missouri duel. Story of Buckner-Glover encounter at Palmyra in 1846. Reprinted from *St. Louis Republic*.

Linn County. Brookfield, *Gazette*

- July 5. Sketch of the life of Warren D. Crandall, Union veteran.

Livingston County. Chillicothe, *Weekly Constitution*

- May 29. Sketch of the life of J. M. Price, Union veteran.

Macon County. Macon, *Republican*

- May 9. Judge Norton was back on old ground. Sketch of Judge's early career in Macon County.

- July 11. Newspaper started on bleak prairie. Sketch of Moberly Monitor.

Marion County. Hannibal, *Courier-Post*

- May 13. Sketch of the life of W. F. Chamberlain, Union veteran, former city official and pioneer banker.

- June 7. Old trails of early days found practical routes for modern highways of the west. Description of old roads, by Edgar White. Reprinted from *American Motorist*.

Palmyra, *Spectator*

- May 7. Scraps of history. Column of miscellaneous historical items. See all succeeding issues.

- May 21. An ancient financial transaction—When 3-cent coins were passed for 10 cents.

- July 23. Legend of Palmyra Spring.

Mercer County. Princeton, *Telegraph*

- May 28. Sketch of the life of George A. Rockey, Union veteran.

Mississippi County. East Prairie, *Eagle*

- May 2. The Palmyra massacre—A short account of it.

Montgomery County. *Montgomery City, Montgomery Standard*

- June 6. Sketch of the life of Tyler W. Parker, pioneer printer.
 July 11. Historic house to be razed. Facts about old Hopkins residence, built in 1806.

Morgan County. *Versailles, Leader*

- Sept. 5. Sketch of the life of J. S. Thurston, former county official and pioneer citizen.

New Madrid County. *Portageville, Southeast Missourian*

- June 13. Sketch of the life of Thomas H. Digges, Confederate veteran.

Nodaway County. *Maryville, Weekly Democrat-Forum*

- June 26. A stranger's story of Nodaway's riches 40 years ago. Reprinted from *Democrat-Forum* of June 19, 1879.
 July 24. Sketch of the life of Starling Carmichael, pioneer citizen.

Ozark County. *Gainesville, Ozark County Times*

- Aug. 29. The tale of an old pioneer. Reminiscences of pioneer life.

Pemiscot County. *Caruthersville, Twice-A-Week Democrat*

- Sept. 2. Brief history of Pemiscot County's development.
 Brief history of our (Pemiscot County's) court house.

_____, *Pemiscot Argus*

- May 1. Old newspaper days. C. D. Tresemter tells of early days in Southeast Missouri journalism.
 June 26. Prices up after 1865. Some post-Civil War prices.

Perry County. *Perryville, New Republican Era*

- Sept. 25. Sketch of the life of Joseph Weinhold, former State legislator.
 See also *Perry County Republican* for September 25.

Pettis County. *Sedalia, Democrat*

- May 25. Sketch of the life of Joshua A. Leach, founder of the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. See also issue of June 27.
 June 2. Kemper celebrates; with historical notes of military school on its 75th anniversary.
 June 23. Sketch of the life of Ed. T. Orear, pioneer citizen, former State official.

Pike County. *Bowling Green, Times*

- May 1. History of old Buffalo Fort.
 May 8. The first courthouse at Bowling Green. Continued in issues of May 15, 22, June 5 and July 10.
 May 29. The Clarksville Turnpike. History of road built in 1857.
 June 12. History column—Story of settlement of Missouri and her admission to statehood.
 June 19. Scott Springs and Antioch Church—Historical facts.
 June 26. Lincoln's campaign in the east in 1860.
 July 3. How an Indian War in Marion County was started and was nipped in the bud. Reprinted from *St. Louis Republic*.
 July 17. Historic home to be razed. History of a Portage des Sioux landmark.
 July 31. Woconda and other "Has Been" towns of Pike County.
 Aug. 21. The last Indian. Reprinted from *Perry Enterprise*.

- Sept. 4. History of the church—Antioch Presbyterian Church of Pike County, 100 years old.
 Sept. 11. Address of T. Berry Smith. Reminiscences of early Pike County.
 Sept. 18. Rev. Stephen Ruddle. The first church of Pike County and some hitherto unknown history.
 Sept. 25. Sketch of Rev. Wm. Hurley, pioneer Baptist preacher.

Louisiana, *Press-Journal*

- May 8. The Clarksville Pike. A short history of old road.
 June 10. An Indian War—How it started in Marion County and was nipped in bud. Reprinted from *St. Louis Republic*.
 Sept. 11. Historic Antioch. History of church.

Platte County. Dearborn, *Democrat*.

- Sept. 18. An old landmark gone. Historical notes on old store building at Settles Station.

Polk County. Bolivar, *Free Press*

- May 15. Sketch of the life of Thomas W. Phillips, Union veteran and former county official.

Rolls County. New London, *Rolls County Record*

- May 23. Some New London history.

Randolph County. Huntsville, *Herald*

- June 6. Back in the days of 1873. Business of that year.

Ray County. Richmond, *Missourian*

- Aug. 21. Sketch of the life of John F. Morton, former State Senator.

St. Clair County. Osceola, *St. Clair County Republican*

- Aug. 28. Old bond trouble rehearsed. Some history of the railroad bonds in St. Clair County.

St. Francois County. Bonne Terre, *Star*

- June 3. History of Congregational Sunday School.

St. Louis City. *Church Progress*

- May 1. Historical extract relating to the diocese of St. Louis—From the *Propagation of the Faith*, 1842.

Globe-Democrat

- June 22. The funniest men that ever lived—Eugene Field. Eccentricities of the child poet.
 July 13. The funniest men that ever lived—Mark Twain.
 Aug. 20. Sketch of the life of John F. Morton, former State Senator.
 Sept. 29. Sketch of the life of Judge H. W. Bond, Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court. See also *Republic* for September 29; *Post-Dispatch* for September 20; and *Star* for September 29.

Post-Dispatch

- May 4. Lewis & Clark anniversary, May 14; with a few historical notes.

- May 11. Commerce sweeps away most noted of old mansions in downtown St. Louis. History of Lucas family and "Lucas Place."
Missouri's 100th birthday is not far away; some history.
- June 1. Grace Church (Episcopal) will observe 75th year; with short historical sketch.
The St. Louis you might have seen from the river in 1845; with photograph.
When St. Louis had only typewriter in world. Description of machine.
- June 29. A former Prince of Wales and a St. Louis mayor's white kid gloves. Incident of visit of Albert Edward, then Prince of Wales, to St. Louis in 1860.
- Aug. 10. A rambling interview with Harold Bell Wright.
Presidents stopped beneath his roof. A sketch of "The Mosque" and its former owner, Chauncey I. Filley.
- Aug. 24. Claims to be oldest native St. Louisan. Reminiscences of Edward Stack.
Looking backward to the cost of living following the Civil War.
Passing of the old Morrison Mansion. Sketch of one-time society center of St. Louis.
- Sept. 14. What is to be done with the old St. Louis courthouse; with historical incidents.

Republic

- May 4. Father Brennan, three-score and thirteen, agile as youth, "has just gotten good start" in his 50 years of priesthood in St. Louis. His reminiscences of early days in the city.
- June 1. St. Louis to hold centennial commencement; with short historical sketch.
- June 8. Judge David P. Dyer—Recollections of early days and people in Missouri.
- June 25. Historic home, 110 years old, to be wrecked. Sketch of Hopkins residence at Portage des Sioux, with considerable pioneer description.
- Aug. 17. Hannibal to celebrate centenary of discovery of Mark Twain cave; with description of cave.
- Aug. 31. Sketch of St. Louis central trades union, founded in 1887.
- Sept. 14. Pershing, man and warrior.

Star

- Aug. 11. Civil War was followed by high cost of living. Comparison of prices then with those of the present.
- Aug. 29. Sketch of General Pershing's boyhood life in Laclede.
- Aug. 29. Pictures of General Pershing's home and old time friends in Laclede. See also issue of August 30.

America at Work

- May 15. Story of "Shang" Dolan. An incident in the early railroad history of the southwest; by Col. S. W. Fordyce.
- June 12. Personal recollections of Wm. McKinley; by Col. S. W. Fordyce. Continued in issues of June 26 and July 17.
- July 31. Recollections of Senator Vest; by Col. S. W. Fordyce. Continued in issue of August 14.

St. Louis County. Clayton, *Watchman-Advocate*

- May 9. Sketch of the life of Wm. F. Pfister, former county official.
- May 16. The facts about "Old Drum." Story of Senator Vest and the famous dog case.

Saline County. Marshall, *Democrat-News*

- May 1. Sketch of the life of Thomas W. Phillips, Confederate veteran.
- May 22. One of State's historic spots. Early day celebrities interred in Sappington cemetery.
- Aug. 28. The county seat has had four homes. History of county seat of Saline County.
The first divorce in Saline County.
Some first things. Early day events in Saline County.
In Marshall forty years ago.
Early Santa Fe trail in Saline was not present highway; a sidelight on historic highway.
Third time charm. A short historical sketch of Missouri Valley College.
Why Marshall became county seat. Act of Legislature of February 5, 1839, locating seat of justice of Saline County at Marshall.
History of papers. Development of newspapers in Saline County.

Scott County. Benton, *Scott County Democrat*

- June 19. Some history of Pea Vine railroad.
- Aug. 7. Some history of Benton Methodist Church.

Sikeston, *Herald*

- May 9. Old freight book tells of former merchandise. Shipments of merchandise to Sikeston in early days.
- June 27. When the first auto came to Sikeston.

Worth County. Grant City, *Worth County Times*

- Aug. 21. Sketch of the life of Elizah Miller, former State Senator.

Worth County Tribune

- June 25. Sketch of the life of Gabriel W. Fraker, pioneer citizen; with considerable history of Grant City.



